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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL



**DIPLOMATIC QUARTER:** Dr. Muhammad ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Sheikh, director general of the Higher Committee for the Diplomatic Quarter Project, describing the preliminary model for Riyadh's diplomatic enclave to Crown Prince Fahd and Riyadh Governor Prince Salman Saturday. (Story on page two)

### Khomeini not satisfied

## Shah appoints regency council

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — The Shah of Iran, said to have cautioned his generals against staging a military coup, has selected a regency council to represent the crown when he goes abroad to appease religious and political foes seeking his dethronement, a court official confirmed Saturday. The official said the names of council members would not be announced until the Shah's departure on an extended vacation, expected in a few days. Under the constitution, the regency council must include the Prime Minister, Shahpour Bakhtiari, the presidents of two houses of parliament, the chief justice of the supreme court and "four knowledgeable persons well versed in the affairs of state."



**FLOWER POWER:** An Iranian soldier on guard in a street downtown, Saturday, has the muzzle of his gun and his hands decorated with carnations which students on their march from the campus handed out fraternizing with army. The students marched in the street in a peaceful flower power demonstration returning from the opening ceremony of Tehran university which had been shut down for months. (Wirephoto)

The Shah's chief religious opponent, pressing for the monarch's overthrow, meanwhile denounced the regency council and formed what an aide described as the "Islamic Council of Revolution" to prepare a provisional government. The capital was the scene of the largest peaceful anti-Shah demonstration since hundreds of thousands of protesters took part in last month's "referendum in the streets."

According to Iran's state radio, 400,000 persons took part in Saturday's open-air rally marking the reopening of Tehran university and five other colleges shut down because of anti-Shah agitation since last June. (See story on page three). A highly placed source loyal to the Shah said the monarch had met earlier in the week with the country's top military leaders who had offered to unleash Iran's 430,000-man armed forces to restore absolute monarchy.

The source, who refused to be identified, said the monarch emphatically told the generals that he would rather go abroad than risk resumption of the violence that already has cost more than 1,500 lives during the last year. The Shah's opponents, led by exiled Ayatollah Khomeini, maintained the monarch's supporters were still actively plotting a coup. Bakhtiari, meanwhile, went before the 60-member senate, the upper-house of parliament, to seek a vote of confidence for his new civilian government. He repeated the pledge he made Thursday before the 268-member lower house, the Majlis, to cut off Iranian oil supplies to Israel and South Africa, dissolve the secret police, Savak, release political prisoners, fire unneeded foreign workers and closely cooperate with the country's religious leaders.

The two votes were expected. (Continued on back page)

## Commando raid hits Maalot again

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — A Radical Palestine resistance organization said Saturday night three of its commandos killed "a large number" of Israelis before they themselves were killed after taking hostages in the northern Israeli town of Maalot.

The military leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Mamdouh Nofal, told a press conference the operation, starting at dawn Saturday, had been a success.

The DFLP said earlier its commandos had taken over a building in Maalot, seven kms south of the Israeli border and threatened to blow up its 250 inmates unless 10 Palestinians were freed from Israeli jails.

Nofal said the Israelis stormed the Maalot guest house Saturday morning after the three Palestinians had beaten off an earlier attack. "A fierce battle followed with various types of weapons," he said. "A large number of troops and hostages were killed or wounded," he said.

"Our men used their explosives and all their ammunition."

## Washington planning new M.E. peace bid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — The United States is launching a new drive to get the stalled Middle East peace talks going again, the State Department said Saturday.

Department spokesman Tom Roston said special Middle East envoy Alfred Atherton and the Department's legal adviser, Herbert Hansell, would fly to Jerusalem and Cairo next week to discuss disputed terms of the treaties worked out at the Camp David summit.

Roston said it was too early to tell when a higher level meeting would take place, but that the trip would be a step toward it. He stressed that Egypt and Israel have both said they want to resume talks. "We are now at the stage of exploring ways to do this, that will give the negotiations the best chance of success," he said.

Earlier in the day, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said in Khartoum that a U.S. move on resumption of the peace treaty talks is expected but there are certain steps which must be taken before they resume. Cairo Radio reported from the Sudanese capital.

Khalil, who arrived in Khartoum to attend meetings of a joint committee on integration

As the DFLP, spokesman held his press conference three Israeli reconnaissance jets overflew three southern Lebanese towns.

Witnesses said the Israeli warplanes swooped low over Tyre, Nabatieh and Sidon and were engaged by Palestinian and leftist anti-aircraft guns.

"The Israeli jets dropped no bombs yet," one witness in Sidon said. "The atmosphere is tense and we fear the Israelis might strike any minute."

The Palestinian high command said the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat ordered all commando forces and refugee camps on alert throughout Lebanon.

Travellers arriving in Sidon from south-west Lebanon said three Israeli vehicles crossed into Lebanon Saturday and took up positions in hills near Naqoura, on the Mediterranean coast close to the Israel-Lebanon frontier.

Maalot was the scene of a 1974 DFLP raid in which three commandos and 26 Israelis were killed.

Saturday's raid—the first of its kind for over nine months

—came on the eve of a top-level Palestinian conference in Damascus which is expected to endorse militant calls for stepped-up commando activity inside the Jewish state.

Nofal said the raid had been timed to coincide with the Damascus gathering and thus focus attention on the military situation inside Israel.

Israeli Version According to the Israelis, the raid was thwarted Saturday morning when the three commandos were shot dead in a gunbattle.

Military sources said Maalot and neighboring border settlements had been swarming with Israeli security forces in anticipation of an attack.

The commander of the military northern command, Maj. Gen. Avigdor Ben-Gal, said the commandos had managed to capture some hostages but abandoned them as soon as the shooting began.

Ben-Gal said the commandos slipped into Israel three days ago. A hole they cut in a fence marking the Lebanese-Israeli frontier prompted a

massive manhunt in the northern region.

Ben-Gal said the commandos were carrying large quantities of "sabotage material". Also found on their bodies were letters addressed to the Israeli government threatening to kill potential hostages unless Palestinian commandos in Israeli jails were freed.

Corridors of the guest house were strewn with broken glass and walls were pitted with bullet holes.

(Continued on back page)

### Injures 73

## Beirut shelling kills 18

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — At least 18 persons were killed and 73 wounded when Syrian troops blasted eastern districts of Beirut with tanks, rockets and heavy artillery Saturday, hospital sources said.

They said the casualty toll was high because many civilians had returned to the city since the last major clashes between the Syrians and right-wing Lebanese militias three months ago.

The latest fighting broke out in the early afternoon at the museum quarter which divides Beirut into western and eastern sectors.

The Syrian command and the militias accused each other of provoking the gun battle. Subsequently, fighting spread to five neighborhood quarters, with the two sides using artillery, mortar and machine guns, witnesses said.

In the worst incident reported, a spokesman for the right-wing National Liberal Party (NLP) said a Syrian mortar shell exploded in a vacant lot where 12 boys were playing soccer. "Two were killed instantly and the 10 others were badly injured," claimed spokesman Rudolph Paulekevich. The report could not immediately be verified by police.

Eyewitnesses reported residents of the eastern neighborhoods of Ashrafieh, Furn El

Shubbak and Ain Rummaneh rushed to basement shelters for the first time in four months. Loudspeaker vans toured the stricken areas urging the populace to brave Syrian fire to donate blood for the wounded in various hospitals in the eastern sector.

The command of the Syrian-dominated Arab Deterrent Force said the violence stemmed from the arrest of a rightist identified as Antoine Said Nasr for "security reasons."

It said militia friends of Nasr opened fire on vegetable sellers and civilians near the Museum crossing point killing one man and injuring five others.

Ironically, the flare-up in Beirut came on the same day that Prime Minister Salim Hoss was in Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders on defusing the cycle of violence in Lebanon.

The NLP spokesman said Syrian forces gradually escalated the intensity of their fire on Christian neighborhoods over the course of three hours from rocket-propelled grenades to 82mm mortars to 120mm and 160mm mortars to multiple rocket launchers and then tank cannons. "This is tied up with the failure of Hoss' visit to Damascus," he claimed.

The NLP official accused the

Syrians of "provoking violence and hampering all attempts toward normalization in Lebanon."

Syrian leaders, on the other hand, have been impatient with the reluctance of the government of President Elias Sarkis to give the green light for a full-scale crackdown on the rightist militias.

"Those who are in power are hesitating, or do not want to confront the gangs that are challenging it," the semi-official Syrian daily "al-Ishrin" said last Tuesday.

Again on Saturday, as Hoss arrived in Damascus, the state-controlled daily "Al Thawra" called on the Lebanese government to "take decisive action against those who are cooperating with Israel," an allusion to Israeli political and military backing for the right-wing militias.

In Damascus, meanwhile, President Hafez Assad reaffirmed to Hoss that Syria was eager to save Lebanon from the dangers surrounding it, official sources said.

They said Assad told Hoss that Syria backed every step that would stabilize Lebanon's security and preserve the unity of its people and territory.

Hoss had a lengthy round of talks on the Lebanese situation. (Continued on back page)

### Ask asylum in Libya

## Tunis Air pirates surrender

TUNIS, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — Four hijackers who seized a Tunisian Boeing 727 on a flight to the Mediterranean holiday island of Djerba Friday, have given themselves up to Libyan authorities at Tripoli Airport, diplomats said Saturday.

The Libyan news agency Jana said the four had asked for political asylum in Libya. Earlier the hijackers had freed the plane's 70 passengers — 24 of them West German — and the eight-man crew was later allowed to leave.

After negotiations which involved the Tunisian charge

d'affaires in Tripoli, the hijackers handed themselves over, the sources said. Three were Tunisian and one Libyan.

Tunisian authorities said Saturday they had asked for the extradition of the three Tunisians, Chahid Ayari, Chikab Dakhil and Abdessalam Ferchichi. It was not known whether the Libyans had arrested them.

But the hijacking took place on the fifth anniversary of the short-lived union of Libya and Tunisia, a cause which Libya says must be pushed with revolutionary zeal.

The agreement had been signed Jan. 12, 1974 by Muhammad Masmoudi, then Tunisian foreign minister and now one of the detained men whose release was demanded by the hijackers. Although Tunisia disowned the project four days later the Libyans have never ceased to

push it. Libyan leader Moammar Qaddafi said Sept. 1 that since he had been unable to persuade Tunisia's leaders to reinstate unity "we are compelled to find another method, that of popular revolution."

The hijackers seized the flight after it left Tunis at 7:30 p.m. Friday night. The plane was refused permission to land in Malta, was given clearance to stop in Tripoli to refuel and take on food. Two elderly Tunisian women were released there, aviation officials said.

The airliner took off again for Malta but when permission to land was again refused it returned to Tripoli where the passengers and finally the crew were freed.

Another plane with a crew of two was sent to Tripoli. Those passengers who wished to return to Tunis did so in one airport. The rest went to Djerba in the other.

## Cambodian army making vain last stand

BANGKOK, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Cambodian army, shattered by a Soviet-equipped Vietnamese invasion force, was making its last stand Saturday while some of its units were withdrawing into a rugged, mountainous area where analysts believe they will organize a guerrilla war.

Reliable Western sources said the northwestern city of Siem Reap, and possibly the ancient temples of Angkor, had fallen to a tank-led Vietnamese drive, but that Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city, was still under attack.

The pro-Hanoi regime in Phnom Penh, which claims it is doing all the fighting, announced that its officials had come to the area of Angkor to plan restoration of the centuries-old temples. The communists did not say whether these symbols of Cambodia's nationalism and pride had actually been captured.

The sources said an unknown number of the defeated troops were withdrawing southwards from the embattled north to the Cardamom and Elephant mountain ranges of the south-west.

These ranges, which rise to heights of 2,000 meters, have been the traditional home of several rebel movements. They are near the coastline and afford the best routes of resupply if China, the backer of the toppled government, fulfills its promise of military aid.

While the fighting swirled towards the border with Thailand, the ministers of five neutral Southeast Asian countries condemned the Vietnamese invasion and said they would not recognize the new government unless all foreign forces were withdrawn.

The Minister of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) strongly urged the U.N. Security Council to take necessary steps to restore peace, security and stability in the region.

In a surprisingly tough joint statement, the ministers recalled that Vietnam had pledged not to tolerate the presence of foreign troops in the area, but Malaysia's S. Rajaratnam told reporters the credibility of Hanoi's Premier Pham Van Dong was "now in question."

The statement came at the conclusion of a two-day conference of the representatives of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Vietnam, in a move possibly designed to salvage its tarnished image announced it would allow those who wanted to be reunited with refugees abroad to leave Vietnam, but listed a few exceptions.

And Dong in a speech in Hanoi claimed that his coun-

(Continued on back page)

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## Petromin governor says

## Saudi gas project will dwarf all others

By Elias Haddad  
JEDDAH, Jan. 13 (R) — Saudi Arabia's projected gas gathering system will be seven times larger than any similar project in the world, Petromin Governor Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher said Saturday.

In an interview with "Al Medina" newspaper, Dr. Taher said production from the collection system will be in excess of 3.5 billion cubic feet per day upon completion in the mid-1980's compared to 500 million cubic feet from similar projects in Algeria, Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

## Fahd inspects 1st designs for diplomatic area

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Saturday was shown preliminary models and designs for the capital's diplomatic quarter prepared by German consultants for the Higher Committee for the Diplomatic Project.

Earlier, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Prince Majed a German delegation of town planners which is visiting the Kingdom.

Aramco has been managing construction of the gas collection scheme since 1975, after studies by Texas Eastern Transmission of Houston.

Several other international companies are building the system led by Fluor Arabia limited, a partnership between Fluor Corp. of California and E.A. Juffali and Brothers of Saudi Arabia. Other firms involved are Ralph M. Parsons and Bechtel of California, Foster Wheeler of Houston, Redco-Daelim (a Saudi-South Korean joint venture) and Arinco and Safami, two Saudi-based companies.

Size and cost projections for the system have varied since 1975, and Western oil industry sources have reported the cost could rise to \$20 billion, but Dr. Taher told "Al-Medina" only that "its cost will be in excess of \$12 billion."

In what is believed his first interview on the Saudi gas industry, the governor of the state oil company said that 90 per cent of the engineering work for "some projects" for the system. Others are 45 per cent complete.

In addition, 30 per cent of construction for certain plants of the gas scheme has been carried out.

Dr. Taher estimated Saudi Arabia's consumption of the



Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher project's production at 40 per cent. The remaining 60 per cent "equivalent to 30 per cent of the world's gas trade", will be exported.

The production allocated for local use will be available for the refinery, petrochemical and basic industries planned for the industrial complexes at Jubail, on the Gulf, and Yanbu, on the Red Sea.

The governor said the gas system, which will collect 75 per cent of gas associated with oil production, "is different from those of Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Algeria."

"To be precise," he said, the system will produce liquefied butane and propane gases (Natural Gas Liquids) and one bil-

lion cubic feet of dry fuel gas or methane. The other systems will produce only liquefied methane (Liquefied Natural Gas).

The dry methane produced by the system will "meet the Kingdom's requirements for industry, power generation and desalination", he said. "It can also be used for planned petrochemical industries."

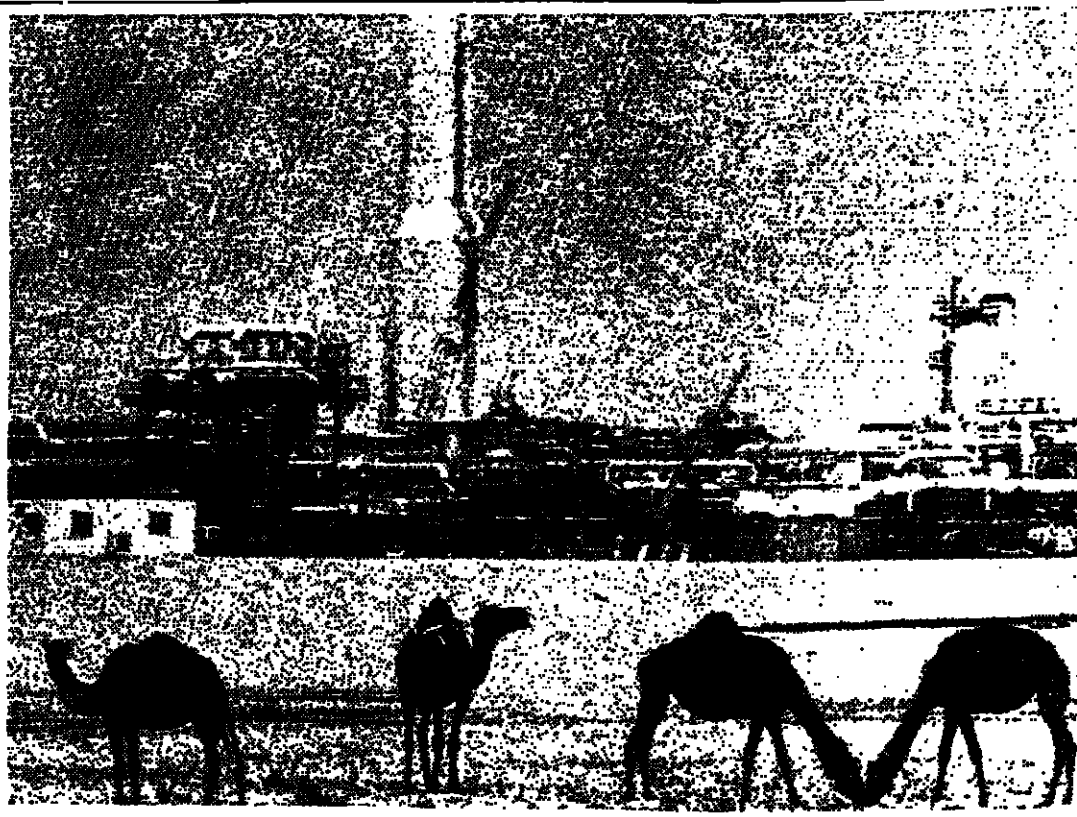
Exports  
"The propane and butane are geared for export", he added.

The newspaper quoted him as saying that Petromin has begun exporting limited quantities of gas produced from the country's refineries as a first step into the world's gas market. By 1980-1982, exports will reach 13 million tons or 250,000 barrels a day.

Exports will make the system economically viable since local consumption could not justify the scale of the project — although local consumers will benefit from gas produced at half world prices.

SPA adds: There were 1169 industrial units in Saudi Arabia at the end of last year according to the director of the Jeddah's industrial estate.

The director said that the total investment in these plants was SR17,117,088 with a labor force of 6,1760.



NGL: The NGL plant at Berri is a processing center for gas from the nearby Berri field.

## SR42m

## Aide signs 2-year TV upkeep deal

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — A SR42 million contract was signed here Saturday between the Information Ministry and the National Beta Co. for two years maintenance of the Kingdom's television network.

Ibrahim Al-Qadi, deputy information minister for administration signed for the ministry.

Earlier, Deputy Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja signed a contract for the distribution and collection of news published by the International Islamic News Agency (UNA).

A proposal to set up the IINA was made in 1970 at the annual conference of Islamic foreign ministers. It has at present 36 member countries and an executive council of representatives from Egypt, Iran, Pakistan and Senegal.

## Somali foreign minister arrives

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — Somali Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Rahman Barre arrived here Saturday, on his way from Karachi, on a visit to the Kingdom which will last for several days.

ference convenes once every 20 years and is responsible for allocation frequencies.

JEDDAH, — Dutch Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Hubert van Mispelen tot Sevenaer was received by Sheikh Salem Sunbul, chief of protocol at the ministry of foreign affairs, on arrival here Saturday to take up his posting.

RIYADH, (SPA) — Director General of Youth Welfare, Prince Faisal ibn Fahd leaves Sunday for Baghdad to attend the second conference of Arab youth ministers.

## Local briefs

RIYADH, (SPA) — The Supreme Council for Higher Education in Gulf Arab countries meets here Sunday at the invitation of Deputy Education Minister Prince Khaled ibn Fahd.

RIYADH, (SPA) — Dr. Ibrahim Ahmad Ubaid, deputy minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telecommunications, returned here Saturday after attending a preliminary meeting of Gulf PTT officials in preparation for the International Administrative Conference on Radio due to be held toward the end of the year. The con-

## Army c-in-c leaves for U.K. talks today

By a Staff Reporter

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 — Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Othman Al-Humaid leaves for London Sunday for an official visit to Britain at the invitation of Marshal of the Royal Air Force (RAF) Sir Neil Cameron.

During his five-day visit, Gen. Humaid will discuss general defense matters as well as work being carried out by British defense contractors including the state-owned Airwork Services' contract for training and support for the Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF).


Gen. Humaid, who will be accompanied by British Embassy Military Attache Col. Brian Lees will also follow up matters raised in Defense Minister's Prince Sultan's visit to London two years ago.

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"A Consular Team of the Embassy of Pakistan Jeddah will "Insha Allah" visit Al-Khobar on 30th January 1979 and work in the Pakistan Community School, Al-Khobar from 10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. daily."



DOLMENS: Dolmens sprout from the brackish landfill of Jeddah's Hamrah district—the summits of foundation piles for a new hotel.



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# Mass rally displays force of radicalism at Tehran University

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## Pentagon cancels order for 360 Harrier fighters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The Pentagon's cancellation of the proposed purchase of British Harrier jet fighters could endanger future cooperation in arms development between the United States, Britain and other NATO allies, government sources said.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown had informed Britain last week of his decision to cancel the \$4.7 billion purchase of 360 AV-8B Harriers because he believed the Marine Corps could not afford to buy them, the sources said.

They said his decision was not related to any possible British sale of the aircraft to China or to Britain's decision two years ago to withdraw from the purchase of an American radar surveillance plane by NATO countries.

America and Britain signed a memorandum of understanding three years ago in which they agreed to cooperate on arms development where possible.

Although the plane would

have been built under license by McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis, Missouri, more than \$1 billion would have been spent in Britain on the purchase of Rolls Royce engines and other items, the sources said.

The marines already have 110 Harrier AV-8A's, an earlier model bought in the early 1970's which has been involved in 32 crashes in recent years.

Brown, the sources said, believes the U.S. Navy, which includes the Marine Corps, cannot afford a new fighter and still purchase other aircraft in sufficient numbers in coming years.

President Carter, the sources said, had concurred in Brown's decision to cancel the purchase and cut from his coming 1980 budget \$203 million for development of the AV-8B.

The sources said there was only a slight chance the Marines and Britain would be able to get Brown to reverse the decision, and Congress

might be sympathetic.

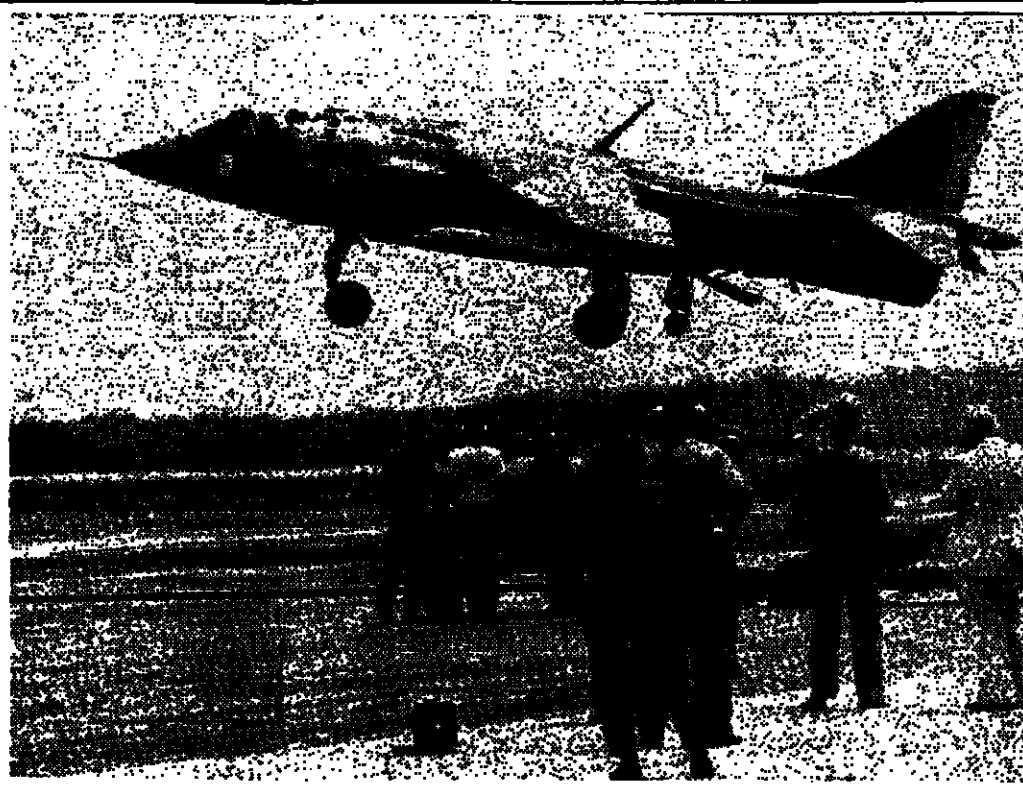
Last year, Congress overrode a similar attempt by Brown to cut Harrier funds and approved \$173 million for the development and testing of two prototypes of the Vertical/Short Takeoff or Landing (V/STOL) plane.

"The AV-8B is the only viable (American) V/STOL program in progress. It is helping to pave the way for the future," the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee said in explaining Congress's position last year.

Many members of Congress feel that since the emphasis is the U.S. Navy is moving to smaller aircraft carriers, advanced jump-jet fighters more suitable for such ships should be developed.

Carter recently turned down Navy pleas for a new 87,000-ton Kennedy class carrier, and instead approved a smaller 65,000-ton vessel.

The sources said the navy, with the limited money available to it in future years, would be 300 aircraft short of



**HAPPY LANDINGS:** The British Harrier AV-8B vertical take-off fighter, 360 of which were due to be produced under license in the United States for the Marine Corps. Friday, Washington sources reported that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown had cancelled the deal.

its 1982 goal of 1,500 planes if it developed and built the AV-8B.

Crashes of Harriers already in service with the Marines have been blamed on technical problems and difficulties in flying the complex plane.

Altogether 11 Marine air- men have been killed in the

accidents.

The reports met a grim response from the British aircraft industry, which conceived the West's only vertical lift warplane.

The Ministry of Defense had no comment.

Aircraft industry officials said privately that if the Ma-

rine failed to get the new warplane it would be a blow to British planemakers.

But they added that the Marine Corps had a reputation for getting its own way.

If it really wanted the plane, it stood a good chance of reversing any decision made by Carter and Brown.

## Salisbury extends martial law despite disquiet on abuses

SALISBURY, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — Martial law, said by critics to represent a massive violation of human rights, now covers most of Rhodesia under a proclamation imposing it on 15 districts in the north, the east and the Midlands.

Black guerrillas are active in all three regions.

The martial law announcement Friday left as the only areas unaffected areas connecting Salisbury, Bulawayo, Karoi in the northwest and Umtali in the east.

Some lawyers complain martial law — first introduced last September to give the authorities a free hand against guerrillas and their supporters — erodes significant human rights and established legal procedure.

Many monitoring the conflict closely said they have reports of some 300 dwellings belonging to rural blacks having been burned down by troops last week alone.

The government has admitted that some blacks believed to have assisted insurgents have been set alight.

Additionally, lawyers charge the procedure used to review death sentences handed down by courts martial is often insufficient.

The announcement Friday on extending military service to middle-aged whites and a wider pool of fighting manpower is needed to cope with the guerrillas. But it is unlikely to stop there.

The statement said the government has examined the full implications — economic and otherwise — of registering for service all men under 60 even those who have never fired a shot in anger. "This will be done if it becomes necessary."

And said the statement, the commanders of the armed services and the director of Security Manpower are looking into ways of tightening exemption and deferment procedure to produce even more men for the fight.

For a start, men who now enjoy exemptions because of the nature of their work must trace themselves to be called on to perform guard duty after work and during weekends, the statement said.

It was issued the day after Smith, confronted by white farmers with demands for action, said with unusual candor, "We don't have enough men."

Saturday, military headquarters announced two more white civilians, one a 65-year-old widow, had been killed by guerrillas.

The woman died in an attack on her home and a 50-year-old farmer was killed in an ambush, a communique said.

A total of 32 white civilians have been reported killed in the war in the past 44 days. More than 300 black civilians have died in the same period, according to official figures.

Saturday's communique also announced the death of nine black civilians, 11 guerrillas and one member of the security forces.

Perhaps no less seriously for the roots of the conflict, the government Friday assured Rhodesians that place names of the country will not be changed without local approval.

The ministry of local government said a law now before parliament specifies that a local council would have to give its approval before any name was changed.

## Russians forbid family to visit jailed dissident

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (R) — The brother of jailed dissident Anatoly Shcharansky says his family has been barred from visiting him.

Leonid Shcharansky said he had received a letter from his brother, serving a 13-year prison and labor camp sentence on anti-Soviet charges, saying

the prison authorities had cancelled a visit planned for Feb. 2 without explanation.

Under Soviet law prisoners are entitled to receive two visits a year.

Shcharansky and his 70-year-old mother Ida were allowed to pay a visit Aug. 2 last year, a month after he was sentenced by a Moscow court

## Soviet commissar halts televised poetry reading

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AP) — A poetry reading by Yevgeny Yevtushenko scheduled to be televised nationwide on Saturday was cancelled after a top Soviet propaganda chief was reportedly "furious" over four lines of a poem critical of Soviet television and its views.

Informed Soviet sources said Sergei Lapin, head of the State Committee for Radio and Television, "personally" forbade the two-hour reading from being shown and demanded that the government confiscate all copies of Yevtushenko's latest poetry book in which the poem, "Tomorrow's Wind," appears.

The television program, taped in September, was expected to reach an audience of 80 million in what was to be Yevtushenko's first nationally televised poetry reading.

One Soviet source called the cancellation "a real scandal."

Yevtushenko, 45, refused comment when reached at his home in the Writer's Union colony of Peredelkino.

Lapin, who has held his post since 1970, complained that the

four lines of Yevtushenko's poem were insulting to Soviet television, its employees and all its viewers, the sources said.

He also accused the poet of mocking the entire Soviet population because the official television is the propaganda arm of the Communist Party.

It was not known if the government agreed to Lapin's demand to confiscate all copies of Yevtushenko's book, "The Morning People." But it appeared practically impossible to do so at this late date since the book's first printing of 130,000 copies sold out in three days when it was released here in late December.

## Alleged ETA chief wounded in shooting

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, Jan. 13 (R) — A man believed to be a Basque separatist militant was seriously wounded by an unknown gunman in this town near the Spanish border Saturday, police said.

Jose-Manuel Pagoga Galastegui, 34, was in serious condition with skull, face and hand wounds, they said. Spanish news agency reports earlier said he had died in the attack.

No arrests have been made, police added.

News of the shooting followed the killing of two Spanish para-military Civil Guards in bomb explosions near the Spanish city of San Sebastian.

Another alleged ETA chief was killed in the French Basque town of Anglet last Dec. 21 when a bomb exploded as he started his car. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

Police said Friday's attack was carried out from a moving car.

They said Galastegui, a Spanish national understood to hold a relatively high rank in ETA, was in France illegally.

They believe he has been involved in several terrorist attacks and in smuggling arms into Spain.

Spanish Foreign Minister Macehino Oreja returned from a visit to Paris Friday to press the French government to take action against ETA refugees in France.

Oreja said that French government had agreed to reverse the status of political refugees for many ETA activists, who are said to use southwest France as a base for attacks into Spain.

Two Civil Guards were killed earlier Saturday and two seriously injured in separate bomb explosions near the Basque town of Azcoitia.

Police sources said one guardsman was killed and another seriously wounded when a bomb exploded beside their jeep.

The other man died in a second blast when he arrived to investigate the first explosion. Another guardsman was badly injured.

Police named the dead guardsmen as Francisco Gomez Gomez Jimenez, 28, and Miguel Garcia Cuello.

Ten people have now been killed in terrorist attacks in Spain this year.

Responsibility for most of the killings has been claimed by the Basque separatist group ETA.



**FUNERAL:** Spaniards give Falangist salutes as a Basque flag is burnt at the funeral last week of the murdered military governor of the Madrid district. Saturday, an alleged Basque terrorist leader was seriously wounded by gunmen in France and two Civil Guards killed in the Basque country.

## Swedish nurse confesses

### Killer, 19, felt sorry for victims

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13 (AP) — A 19-year-old nurse at a hospital in southern Sweden has been arrested after he said he

poisoned nearly 10 old patients to death because he felt sorry for them, authorities said Saturday.

month. He was hired last autumn.

Hospital officials called police Friday because they suspected foul play in connection with the death of one patient on the same day and another earlier in the week. The male nurse confessed to interrogators that he gave the two victims phenol injections and admitted he was responsible for other deaths at the hospital, Knoch said.

The nurse, who was not identified, was initially charged with murdering two patients aged 78 and 72 at the Melmo Eastern Hospital, said prosecutor Sven Knoch, adding other confessions from the man were under investigation.

"He has admitted that he killed several patients. The total number is not known," Knoch said. "He sees the killings as acts of mercy."

Police said he injected phenol, a cleaning liquid ingredient, into old patients at the hospital's clinic for long-term cases in late 1978 and this

Knoch speculated the man had been influenced by a current euthanasia debate in Sweden which started last autumn after a female author was sent to prison for killing a crippled journalist at his own request.

## Tanker captain shows off suit with jump into Seine

PARIS, Jan. 13 (R) — The captain of the world's biggest supertanker startled passers-by in Paris when he jumped from a bridge into the icy River Seine to demonstrate an exposure suit.

Daniel Rigolet, who commands the 550,000-ton Pierre Guillaumat, said he wanted to show off the suit, designed by himself, which he claimed would permit shipwrecked men to stay alive for days in cold water.

The suit is made of rubber about six millimeters thick and can be put on over clothing.

The captain stayed in the water for about 45 minutes Friday and his clothes were dry when he came out. He said a healthy man would die in less than 30 minutes in freezing water without a suit.

The French merchant fleet office later denied Rigolet's accusation that it was not interested in such suits, and said the officer's design was among those most highly considered for use by the authorities.

Rigolet has campaigned for six years to have the suits made compulsory on French vessels. About 1,000 are in service.

## Bruegel still life of flowers fetches \$410,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (R) — A small still life painting by the Flemish master Jan Bruegel the Elder, which for centuries was attributed to the wrong artist, has been sold for \$410,000.

The painting, of flowers in a vase, was bought at a Sotheby Parke Bernet auction by Zurich dealer David Koeter. It was the second highest price ever paid for the early 17th century painter, who pioneered the still life form.

In January 1978, a similar Bruegel painting of flowers in a vase was sold for \$560,000 at Sotheby's.

The painting was for centuries attributed to a later Dutch artist, Jan van Ost.

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- One 1976 Chevrolet Impala license 223607
- One 1976 Chevrolet Impala license 22666
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All vehicles are to be sold "as is-where is." Vehicles may be inspected at and sealed bids submitted to the US-SA Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation warehouse facility. Call Riyadh 25132 Ext. 21 for information as to location of facility. Vehicles will be available for inspection on 15 Jan. 79 all day. Sealed bids will be accepted until 3 p.m. 17 Jan. 79.

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## U.S. suspends arms deals with Taiwanese for 1 year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The United States has ordered a one-year suspension on new arms deals with Taiwan as part of the agreement for opening diplomatic relations with China, the State Department has said.

Harvey Feldman, who oversees U.S.-Taiwan relations, said the moratorium was ordered at the request of China. Taiwan was informed last month by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The suspension does not affect some \$600-650 million in arms deliveries scheduled over the next several years, and new deals can be concluded after Dec. 31, he said at a routine State Department news briefing.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter, asked if this was the first disclosure of the moratorium, said the fact had been stated last month when President Carter announced the opening of diplomatic ties with

Peking and the severing of formal links with Taipei as of Jan. 1.

The president said the United States would continue to sell defensive arms to Taiwan even after terminating the mutual defense treaty at the end of 1979.

Feldman said China had wanted cancellation of the mutual defense treaty to coincide with the opening of Washington-Peking ties, and strongly opposed any arms sales to Taiwan.

But the Chinese acquiesced on condition that there would be a moratorium on new sales until the mutual defense pact went out of existence at the end of this year, he said.

"In giving recognition to U.S. insistence (about future arms sales to Taiwan), they asked for an understanding that the United States would not conclude new agreements during the year," he said.

The official said the United States was prepared to discuss Taiwan's future defense needs during 1979, but it would not meet any new orders until 1980.

Feldman said the moratorium does not affect the sale of F-5E and F-5F fighters to Taiwan, though the requisite congressional approval has not yet been obtained.

Assuming the Congress goes along, the aircraft will be co-produced in Taiwan between 1981 and 1983, Feldman said. He also said that, during 1979, there is no prohibition on U.S. deliveries to Taiwan the more than \$600 million worth of missiles, tanks and other equipment already under contract.

## Mrs. Abzug removed from Carter's panel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — President Carter has dismissed former Congresswoman Bella Abzug as co-chairwoman of his National Advisory Committee for Women.

White House officials said the committee, which Carter set up last year to advise him on women's issues, had been making critical comments about the president.

Carter met the 17 committee members for an hour Friday and Mrs. Abzug said afterwards he had been responsive to its suggestions for government action to help women.

But she was then called back into the White House and told she was being replaced because Carter thought her a poor leader.

White House officials said Mrs. Abzug, who gained a reputation during six years in the House of Representatives

as a strong and sometimes abrasive supporter of women's rights, had lectured the president on his responsibilities towards women.

They said other members of the committee had to convince her to make positive statements to reporters after the meeting.

Asked to describe her reaction to her dismissal, a White House aide said, "She was not pleased."

Mrs. Abzug, who gave up her House seat to stand unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1976 and has since failed to gain re-election to the house, was not available for comment.

She also failed to gain the Democratic nomination for the New York mayoralty election. She was paid for her work on the committee but did receive some expenses.

## 2 Concorde jets touch down to tumultuous Texas welcome

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 13 (R) — Two Concorde supersonic aircraft landed simultaneously at Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Friday to mark a new era of domestic U.S. flights for the Anglo-French jets.

The touchdown was watched by thousands of residents of the two cities who have welcomed the beginning of service

between Texas, Paris and London via Washington.

It was the first time that two Concordes have touched down together. There was none of the opposition to the noisy jets which held up the services by British Airways and Air France into New York for so long.

There were yellow roses everywhere Friday and a high

school band. Cars were parked on the roads for two miles under the flight paths.

The simultaneous arrival marked the start of a new agreement Braniff Airways, Air France and British Airways under which Braniff crews take over the aircraft in Washington for a subsonic flight to Dallas following the 1,350 miles per hour trans-Atlantic leg.

Braniff President Harding Lawrence said a new era had begun with Braniff becoming the first U.S. airline to put Concorde into operation.

"I think you will see this sort of link between the airlines spreading round the world. We have been the catalyst," he said.

## U.S. prints Robert Kennedy stamp

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The Post Office has issued a new 15-cent stamp honoring the late Robert Kennedy. It bears a blue engraving of the former attorney-general in a thoughtful mood with his chin in his left hand. The picture is derived from a favorite family photograph.

## Beat chess master and get \$50,000

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 13 (R) — A Dutch firm Friday offered \$50,000 to anyone who programs a computer to beat Professor Max Euwe, former president of the International Chess Federation, at his own game. The program must be drawn up during 1979 and the contest will consist of four matches.

## Manila fetes Romulo's birthday

MANILA, Jan. 13 (R) — Messages of congratulations and honors poured into the Philippines Saturday to mark the 80th birthday Sunday of the country's veteran Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, a founding father of the United Nations. President Ferdinand Marcos will present him with the highest rank of one of the country's top awards, the Gawad Mabini.

## Brezhnev in Bulgaria for talks

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Sofia for talks with Bulgarian leaders Saturday after a two-day train journey from Moscow. The reason for his trip was a mystery but Bulgaria is Moscow's closest ally and the talks coincide with the latest rift between Moscow and Peking over the Cambodian war.



RECOVERING: John Wayne is apparently recovering after undergoing surgery late Friday to remove a malignant tumor in his stomach.

## John Wayne survives 9-hour operation to remove stomach

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (R) — John Wayne, known as "the Duke" and the "uncrowned king of Hollywood," had his stomach removed in a nine-hour operation because of cancer, a hospital spokesman said here Saturday.

Wayne, 71, who also had his gallbladder removed Friday was described in satisfactory condition. He is expected to leave hospital in two weeks.

The actor underwent open heart surgery only last April and part of his left lung was removed 14 years ago because of a cancerous growth.

A hospital spokesman said the six-foot-four-inch tall, slow-speaking Wayne, who has swayed his way through

more than 200 films as the tough-talking "good guy" was in satisfactory condition and his prospects of recovery were excellent.

Wayne, had gone into the operating theater at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) hospital for what was expected to be a two-hour gallbladder operation.

But as the hours ticked by doctors feared major complications. Thousands of well-wishers telephoned the hospital, including actress Elizabeth Taylor.

Then, after nine hours, a hospital statement said, "During the removal Mr. Wayne's gallstones and gallbladder, a low-grade malignant tumor of

the stomach was discovered which required a more extensive operation for its complete removal."

"Mr. Wayne tolerated the procedure well and the tumor was completely removed. His current condition is satisfactory. His prognosis is excellent," the hospital said.

The hospital spokesman said later Wayne's stomach had been completely removed.

"Many people are without stomachs and they function very well," he said, adding he expected Wayne would be able to leave the hospital in about two weeks.

Asked whether Wayne would ever appear in films again, a doctor said this depended on how he progressed.

## Backlog of pressing problems

## 96th Congress may prove a headache for Carter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The 96th United States Congress, more conservative after the November elections, opens Monday with the power to stamp success or failure on the last two years of President Carter's term of office.

Pressing foreign policy and economic problems have accumulated during the three months since the Senate and House of Representatives recessed for the elections and the holiday season.

Among the more sensitive questions which must be debated are "guns or butter" spending issues and the expected new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Carter's pledge to increase defense spending while cutting back on social programs to counter inflation has put him at odds with the liberal wing of his Democratic Party.

But at the same time SALT

II, under negotiation with the Kremlin is under fire from conservatives who say it will weaken U.S. security against Soviet nuclear attack.

SALT II is expected to be submitted to the Senate early this year. President Carter will need all his skills, honed in foreign policy battles in Congress last year, to win the two-thirds majority required for ratification.

The first business of the sessions will be to swear in all 435 members of the new House of Representatives and the 34 Senators who were elected last November. Twenty of the Senators are new to the upper house.

The November elections indicated a conservative trend in the country that is expected to make Congress more sympathetic to President Carter's budget-cutting proposals.

But Congress will be keeping a wary eye on the economy for signs of a recession predicted by many economists. A recession could generate pressure for economy boosting measures and upset the administration's inflation strategy.

Part of that strategy is a complicated income tax proposal under which workers limiting their wage contracts to a seven per cent increase would get a special compensating tax break if inflation exceeds that rate this year.

Inflation is now around 10 per cent but the administration hopes it will be about seven and a half per cent through the year.

The tax plan is being viewed with deep scepticism in Congress and its chances of passage appear slim.

The November elections resulted in an unusually large number of new members in the House — 77 out of the total membership of 435 — with two seats now vacant because of deaths.

The influx of newcomers anxiously nursing their home districts with an eye to re-election two years hence, will complicate Democratic leaders' efforts to line up support for the president's programs.

In the 100-member Senate, the election defeat of key supporters of a SALT treaty, among other foreign policy issues, will be sorely felt by Carter.

Conservatives are expected to renew their attack on the president for opening full diplomatic ties with China at the expense of terminating the defense treaty with Taiwan.

Sen. John Dandorth (R-Ma), told reporters the six senators cautioned Brezhnev against interpreting rejection as an affront to the Soviet Union.

Sen. John Tower, (R-Tex.), told another press conference the Soviets might break off arms talks if the Senate rejects the nearly completed treaty, but that the Kremlin would eventually resume them.

## In West Germany

## F-15 fuel systems suspect in crashes

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Jan. 13 (R) — Technicians are modifying the fuel system used by U.S. F-15 Eagle fighters based in West Germany following a spate of crashes, a United States Air Force spokesman has said.

But he said Friday investigation teams had been unable to pinpoint a common cause for mishaps involving planes of the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing, based at Bitburg, which lost five F-15s in crashes last year.

Work was being speeded up to modify the fuel starter system of the base's Eagles and improve ability to restart the engine in flight, he said.

The crashes prompted a review of maintenance procedures at Bitburg, but the spokesman said investigators from the U.S. found nothing wrong with them.

Despite the string of mishaps, Air Force officials have said the F15 has the lowest flight loss rate per 100,000 flying hours of any U.S. fighter.



Four F-15s in flight. — (AP photo)

## DNA experiment pays off

## Rat gene's obedience gives hope to human dwarfs

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP) — University of California scientists say they've inserted a rat's gene into bacteria and successfully ordered complex hormone that regulates growth.

Success with the rat hormone, the researchers said, means similar Recombinant DNA techniques with a human gene may provide for the first time a plentiful source of human growth hormone, a rare substance used to treat dwarfism in children.

Some evidence also suggests the hormone may have great value in other areas of medicine, such as helping wounds heal. Those possibilities have not been explored.

Howard Goodman, a biochemist, said the UC-San Francisco team is preparing to tackle the human hormone. "We have already isolated the human gene sequence" governing its production in living cells, he said.

If the feat can be repeated with the human gene, bacteria

might be turned into microscopic factories that produce large amounts of the growth hormone, now available only from the brains of human cadavers.

Goodman said Friday such techniques might be possible within a few years.

DNA is the substance of heredity. It carries the thousands of genes that determine the form and function of every living thing. Researchers are trying to change the genetic instructions in bacteria to produce hormones and other substances.

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## IRAN INTERESTS

Reports from Washington that the U.S. administration has dropped its support to the Shah of Iran are reminiscent of Washington's scheming to topple Ngo Dinh Diem in Vietnam. The parallels between the Shah and Diem may be misleading because there is a great deal of difference between Iran now and Vietnam in the early sixties. In both cases, however, the man at the top has been judged as having outlived his usefulness and is pushed out as a result.

But dropping a man does not necessarily mean dropping a whole country. In the case of Iran, the U.S. may have simply decided that the Shah has become an obstacle in the way of efforts to restore normalcy to the country and has consequently decided not to defend him any more in the hope that his successors will be able to rule more effectively.

This leaves the door for succession open. The army remains solidly united in its opposition to any leftist regime. It can carry out a coup d'état and come to power but it may not be able to keep it for long. The opposition sees the army as too much in the image of the Shah himself and will most probably continue the agitation if it takes over power. Moreover, the army will not want to become involved in a showdown with the popular opposition because if it loses, its authority will have been eroded and if it wins it will have alienated the whole population and sown the seeds of endless trouble.

On the opposition side, the Ulama remain the strongest single force in the country and they are as avidly anti-Communist as the Shah has ever been. They will not share power with the left and, in the long run, do not need it. Any cooperation between the two will be a marriage of convenience and one which will end in victory for the traditionalists.

The leftists can only hope to come to power if the Iranian riots are seen as part of a larger shuffling of spheres of influence that involves central Africa, Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. Some people find it very hard to imagine three million people marching down streets in Tehran without hidden hands pulling invisible strings. The causes and origins of the current troubles are genuine enough although there may be a party or parties trying to exploit the situation to serve their own ends. It is difficult, however, to see the U.S. as a willing, or knowing, accomplice in such a scenario. Reports from Washington that the administration no longer supports the Shah staying in the country and in power may prove not that the U.S. is leaving Iran to its fate but rather that it is trying to eliminate the one major source of discontent in the hope of preserving the whole country.

Of course, the U.S. erred in the case of Diem and may err again in the case of the Shah but that is another question. The pertinent question is that the U.S. appears determined to support a powerful Iran with stable oil production and close links with the West. As long as this is achieved the Washington administration will not care if the country is ruled by a Shah, the army, the Ulama or whoever. The deciding factor is not the well-being of the Iranian people but the interests of the people at the end of the strings.

## Terror in the Ogaden

By James Picton

**MOGADISHU** — The Ethiopian army, battling to contain an expanding guerrilla war in the Ogaden Desert region, has started a systematic campaign of terror and violence against the area's civilian population, according to international relief officials.

The campaign has sparked a new exodus of refugees from the Ogaden in Ethiopia's southeast corner into the neighboring state of Somalia.

The influx is again threatening to overwhelm the resources of what is already one of the world's poorest countries.

The latest refugee problem has its roots in the 1977-78 war in the Ogaden between the regular armies of Ethiopia and Somalia.

A guerrilla war spluttered in the area for several years. Then the Somali army invaded on a large scale in the summer of 1977 and in a surprise blitzkrieg captured more than 90 per cent of the region.

Somalia's objective, according to spokesmen here, was to liberate the region and allow the area's estimated one million nomadic tribesmen to determine their own future.

But in 1978 the Ethiopians, backed by some 17,000 Cuban troops and 1,000 Soviet military advisers, drove the Somalis out of the Ogaden in a massive counter-attack.

At least half the Ogaden civilians quickly followed for

fear of an Ethiopian blood-bath and were sheltered in refugee camps near the frontier.

One high-ranking Western diplomat said at the time: "The only way the Ethiopians can solve the Ogaden problem effectively is to kill off the local population. And they are ruthless enough to do it."

At the time, however, the Ethiopians took no reprisals. Now that has changed, apparently because Somali-backed guerrillas have again launched hit-and-run attacks throughout the Ogaden with increasing success.

Officials from UNICEF, the U.N. agency which helps run the refugee camps in Somalia, report the number of refugees crossing the frontier has increased by at least 20 per cent since late October.

According to these officials and representatives of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, the flood could reach some 500,000 people in a very short time.

The refugees themselves tell of the destruction of villages and the murder of civilians living near guerrilla camps. The Ogaden guerrillas, some of whom have relations among the civilian population, acknowledge the problem. Guerrilla spokesmen said whenever they launch an attack, Ethiopian troops immediately seek out civilians for retaliatory measures. — (UPI)



## Arms secrets jeopardy

By Norman Kampster

**WASHINGTON** — Against the background of continuing political turmoil in Iran, U.S. Department of Defense specialists are searching for ways to prevent some of the world's most sophisticated aircraft — top secret F-14 Tomcats — from falling into the hands of the Soviet Union.

So far, Pentagon sources concede, no satisfactory answers have been found.

In the days before religious and political violence pushed his regime to the brink of collapse, Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi obtained \$8 billion worth of U.S.-supplied arms, including 78 F-14s, an aircraft so advanced that the Soviets would consider it an intelligence bonanza just to get a close-up look.

Pentagon sources said the F-14s and Phoenix missiles that they would carry into combat are in no immediate danger. Iranian pilots have been trained to fly the Tomcats but do so infrequently, because ground crews have not yet been trained to take care of the jets. The planes are stored at two remote air bases, far from the anti-Shah street demonstrations, behind an imposing security system. The 500 Phoenix missiles that have been delivered to Iran are stored apart from the aircraft.

"The pilots that fly these planes are considered the cream of the Iranian air force and are very loyal to the Shah," a Pentagon spokesman said. "There is real good flight line security."

Nevertheless, the aircraft and the secrets that are held in their sophisticated electronic

systems could be endangered in the event of an abrupt change in government in Tehran. Pentagon officials admit this could produce almost insoluble problems.

"The planes were bought and paid for with Iranian money," a spokesman said. "They are prohibited from selling the planes to a third country without our permission. But those planes are theirs."

Of course, if the Iranian air force authorities agreed, the F-14s could be flown out of Iran to a safe base. But if the Iranians refused to surrender the aircraft, the United States would have few options left.

"If you mess with the planes too soon, you probably would alienate the new government," an administration source said. "If you destroyed or stole what is rightfully theirs, you probably would make them permanently anti-West."

The F-14, armed with Phoenix missiles, is capable of tracking and shooting down six enemy aircraft at the same time. It is designed to find and attack aircraft flying beneath it, separating the radar image of the low-flying plane from the ground clutter that confuses other radar systems.

The Pentagon announced last month that the Soviets have tested but have not yet perfected his "look down-shoot down" radar technique.

Pentagon officials are not especially concerned that the Soviets might copy F-14 technology if they obtained one of the aircraft. So-called reverse engineering is extremely complex, and the Soviets probably could obtain a better return on their research and development

rules by continuing to work on their own system instead of trying to reproduce the U.S. system.

However, the Pentagon is extremely concerned that if the Soviets could get their hands on an F-14, they could learn how the weapon works and, therefore, how to counter it.

The United States obtained an intelligence breakthrough several years ago when a Soviet defector flew a MiG 25 Foxbat to Japan. Even though U.S. pilots were never permitted to fly the MiG 25 and the U.S. aircraft industry made no attempt to copy it, the U.S. air force learned a great deal about methods of dealing with the most advanced Soviet interception.

Although the Iranian military has billions of dollars of equipment in addition to the F-14s and Phoenix missiles, U.S. officials say the Soviets have already obtained samples of almost all of the rest of it.

More troublesome are U.S.-operated electronic spying systems in Iran. These listening posts are intended to pick up intelligence information concerning the Soviet Union.

These stations are so highly classified that even the Iranian government does not know their precise locations. It was understood that if the Iranian political crisis worsened, the posts would be moved to Turkey. The installations were moved from Turkey to Iran several years ago during the dispute between Washington and Ankara over the since-ended U.S. embargo on military aid to Turkey. — (LAT)

## South Africa and Iran

By Jack Folsie

**JOHANNESBURG** — No other nation is more dramatically affected by the political upheaval in Iran than South Africa.

Without Iranian oil—and this country imports about 90 per cent of its petroleum from Iran—the highly industrialized South African economy will be in serious trouble.

The government here has warned South Africans that they may soon face gasoline rationing.

Minister of Economic Affairs Chris Heunis has his experts trying to find another major oil-exporting country willing to deal with South Africa. Failing that, South Africa is expected to begin to buy oil—at an estimated 20 per cent above present world prices—from the black market.

"We have to face up to the prospect that the future Iranian leader, whether the Shah or somebody else, is not going to want to continue the special relationship between our two countries," a high South African official said.

That special relationship has existed since World War II when the father of the present Shah came to South Africa in exile. He died here and his body was returned to Iran. A statue and museum in a Johannesburg suburb are dedicated to his memory.

South Africa's support for the present Iranian monarch, Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, has been consistent since he came to power. Iran is South Africa's best customer in the Middle East, importing cars, mobile homes and citrus.

Iran has returned that support. In 1973, when most oil-rich Arab states imposed an embargo on South Africa because of South Africa's racial discrimination practices, the Shah continued to supply all the needed oil.

Iranians also have a 17 per cent interest in a South African refinery.

South Africa's fears that the Iranian political crisis will leave this country in the lurch were heightened last week. Iran's premier-designate, Shahpour Bakhtiar, said his government might end oil sales to South Africa and to Israel, another country largely dependent upon Iranian petroleum.

South Africa, which has no oil of its own, imports about 430,000 barrels daily. The total would be far greater except that about 75 per cent of the country's energy requirements are met by local and hydroelectric power. South Africa has substantial coal reserves and is building several atomic power plants.

Fearing a U.N. embargo because of its racial practices, the government here also has built up a large strategic stockpile

of oil, storing it in abandoned mine shafts. Although the amount is kept secret, the supply on hand is believed to be sufficient for South Africa's basic needs, depending upon the severity of rationing, for a period from 18 months to three years. The stored oil would be doled out only in an emergency and is not expected to be tapped at this time, an official said.

Any oil shortage in South Africa also would have serious consequences in neighboring land-locked Rhodesia. Rhodesia, because of its racial policies, has endured U.N. sanctions for 12 years, but it continues to receive gasoline and diesel fuel through South African channels.

Because of its precarious position as an industrialized nation without oil, South Africa is the world leader in producing oil from coal by several chemical processes.

The government agency South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corp., has a plant that now produces about 5 per cent of the country's needs. With a larger plant due to be fully operational in the mid-1980s, it is hoped that production could be increased to 35 per cent.

To meet the new hike in oil prices by OPEC, and also to discourage use, South African gasoline prices went up 10 per cent on Jan. 1. — (LAT)

## Rhodesia's wobbling economy

By Paul Elman

**SALISBURY** — As prospects for a political settlement dwindle, so do Rhodesia's chances of securing an economic turnaround. The country faces its fifth straight year of recession unless something is done soon to stimulate the economy.

Yet there are signs even now that a settlement could return the economy to the growth it needs if it is to maintain the level of prosperity which has in the past justified Rhodesia's claims to be an example to the rest of Africa.

The figures for 1977 were grim enough: a fall in the real gross domestic product (GDP) of 6.9 per cent, lengthening lines of jobless, a balance of payments deficit of more than \$68 million. The figures for 1978 will be as bad or worse.

Rhodesia is suffering badly from the combined effects of the continuing world recession.

intensified sanctions and the growing cost of the war.

The announcement that the Rhodesian government is to seek a further \$30 million to pay for the war barely four months after the budget was presented indicates how tight the squeeze is becoming.

Increases on this scale augur ill for any possible cutting back in 1979. They also mean that the direct cost of the war is now \$1,190,000 a day. This comes on top of the \$221 million provided for in the budget to pay for the "economic war" against sanctions.

The growing cost of the war also reflects political failure, this time on the part of the black leaders in the transitional government, to justify their claims that their political support would enable them to bring about a significant de-escalation of the conflict.

The co-Ministers of Finance, David Smith and Ernest Bulle, were clearly banking on

a reduction of the war when they introduced their budget, since they allowed for a one percent fall in war spending at the time.

Growing emigration by whites is also taking its toll on the economy, though not quite so disastrously as is held in some quarters. A recent survey found that corporation executives believed that they could cope with emigration at its present levels but that a sudden exodus would be catastrophic.

Nevertheless, the shortage of craftsmen and people with special skills is causing bottlenecks in some sectors, in particular mining.

The latest forecast is that the pace of emigration will accelerate in the first two years of this year.

Ironically, there is a boom in the retailing sector at least in Salisbury, caused by whites spending money they cannot take out of the country. — (OFNS)

## Nyerere warns of civil war

By David B. Onyiah

**DAR ES-SALAAM** — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has strongly urged Britain and the United States to intervene militarily in Rhodesia and forestall the prospect of a bloody civil war.

Nyerere said earlier this month that the Western powers should use force to impose their plan for U.S.-supervised elections that would bring black majority rule. He warned, however, that such an intervention must not be staged on the pretext of rescuing Rhodesian whites while, in fact, backing one black nationalist faction against the other.

Nyerere is the first African leader to speak frankly about the likelihood of a bloody power struggle between Rhodesian black nationalist factions once the white-dominated government collapses.

Nyerere's remarks in an interview clearly underscored his fears that such a time is approaching and that he believes the Anglo-American plan — which was rejected by the guerrilla factions — still holds the best hope for a peaceful resolution of the Rhodesian conflict.

Observers of Rhodesian affairs believe that a Western military intervention is highly unlikely.

"We are not asking for something contrary to U.S. principles

in Rhodesia, just as we speak of a 'democratic' government," he said.

The Tanzanian leader expressed great concern about the growing prospects of an African-style civil war between the two factions of the patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance fighting to topple the white-ruled Rhodesian transitional government.

He said he did not think either Black America or the United Nations would seriously oppose British military intervention in Rhodesia at this time provided its purpose was to implement the stalled Anglo-American proposals for a peaceful transition to black majority rule under combined British supervision. — (UPI)

## saudi press review

"Al-Medina" said that Iran is entitled to seek Arab and Islamic "sympathy" in its present ordeal "when its peace and stability are falling prey to communist intrigues."

The paper quoted the Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar's charges against international Communism and his claims that it was involved in the conspiracy against his country.

In another commentary "Al-Medina" called for legislation that organizes the relationship between the buyer and seller of certain imported goods. The paper said that the Saudi market "is swamped with various modern gadgets that people are lapping up in ever-increasing quantities because of their practical value."

"But the problem begins as soon as the gadget breaks down. Neither the consumer is competent enough to fix it himself nor is the buyer qualified or equipped to repair it.

There should be a law that compels the importer not only to provide spare parts, for everything he imports and sells but also sufficiently qualified repair personnel. The present situation leaves much to be desired," the writer said, "because in most cases the deal ends with the purchase which does not commit the seller to provide spares and repairs in case of breakdowns."

"Okaz" dealt with the issue of "legitimacy" in Iran, and said that the military authorities in the country are not in favor of the Shah's departure "because this would entail the loss of legitimacy even if a regency council is formed to maintain the royal prerogative."

The paper said, still quoting these authorities, that the Shah can leave the country "without the need for a regency council which might only mean the first step in the termination of the monarchy."

"The military has explained to the Shah," according to the paper, "that foreign support for legitimacy does not mean absolute commitment to the imperial regime since this support is lent to whoever possesses the legitimate right to rule the country or inherits the political regime there."

"Al-Jezrah" said that France has withdrawn its troops from Lebanon and Belgium has rejected a Lebanese request to send troops to join the United Nations forces there.

The paper said that since Lebanon was a full member of the United Nations "it was entitled to the support of every member state, particularly the big powers, to maintain its territorial integrity in view of Israeli ambitions to invade the southern region once again."

"It is incumbent on the United Nations to respond to Lebanon's request for stationing U.N. troops in the south," the paper said.

Also on the situation in southern Lebanon, "Al-Bilad" said that "it might well lead to another explosion on account of Israeli malpractices and the conduct of certain fac-



The text: every day's "news"

—AL-MEDINA



## Bringing health care to children

By Joyce Prince  
 RIYADH—In September of 1978, under the sponsorship of the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh and in conjunction with the SAFE company, a project was started to improve the health of Saudi children by supplying them with nutritious school lunches.

At the same time, a field survey into home health care of Saudi children was instituted by a medical team from the same hospital.

SAFE (Saudi Arabian Food Establishment) is responsible for ensuring that the children's food reaches the sometimes remote village schools and that the health standards of the food are of the highest quality.

In conjunction with this Kingdom-wide lunch program, a health survey was initiated by Dr. Fredrik Serenius, Pediatrician and head of the Neonatal Service at King Faisal. Through a town-to-town survey his group conducted, local health problems were studied. Using on-the-spot general health education, Dr. Serenius' mobile clinic was able to promote quality home health care techniques and first aid methods in many outlying Saudi villages.

"It was a difficult project," said Serenius. "However, with the help of the SAFE company, we were able to carry out the program which resulted in the accumulation of very important medical information in the child health care field."

### China's Yangtze project

HOUSTON—China plans a massive engineering project to divert some of the waters of the Yangtze River north in an attempt to increase the production of wheat, cotton and corn in the yellow plains around Peking.

"This project is so big it will take the Chinese at least a decade to accomplish it," Dr. Clifton Parnell of the University of Georgia told the 145th national meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Parnell said that the pro-

Dr. Serenius continued: "We were especially interested in the six months to four year age group, since these are the most vulnerable to infant diseases and the most likely to respond to therapy if their medical problems are found in their early stages. We used many of the school families and worked from these initial contacts to their neighbors in order to find enough children in the correct age group."

Serenius has been specializing in intensive infant care, in Riyadh for the past three years. He is especially interested in public health administration and education.

The villages his team visited were usually remote and sometimes all but inaccessible. They worked closely with SAFE who supplied all transportation and arranged for accommodations.

The health team is comprised of Dr. Serenius, Dr. Dominique Fougereuse, and a nurse, Farida Foula.

Fougereuse is from France and has been working in pediatrics at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center for over two years. Serenius asked that Fougereuse be added to the team because of her previous work in preventive health care of young children. He added: "It would have been impossible to have accomplished the task set out had she not been a woman, since she was able to work with the mothers, instructing them in their areas of difficulty."

Fougereuse described the people's response to the survey:

"They were very helpful and receptive. When the mothers realize we were there to provide care, assistance and medicine for their children, they cooperated in many ways, and showed their gratitude by advising their friends to participate in the program."

When asked about some of the difficulties encountered, Fougereuse explained: "The time spent in actual examining was minimal compared with the time consumed in getting to the areas and then talking to the people, explaining why we were there and what we were endeavoring to do. On arrival we carried out home-to-home surveys to assess the health situation of the family. We spent two to three hours with each family, four families a day over a period of six weeks. Approximately 100 families were visited."

One survey was conducted in the Stone Desert area, 180 km north of Riyadh, where there are no roads and the villages were sometimes an hour's drive apart. The team also visited the Nafud as well as the Qasim district 300 km north of Riyadh. They usually stayed in the village schools.

Serenius explained some of the procedures used: "During these visits the nutritional status of the children was evaluated by the conventional anthropometric measurements: height—which determines growth rate; weight and head circumference; arms circumference—indicating body muscle volume; and tricipital skin fold—indicating fat stores of the body."

Additional clinical examinations were conducted by checking the eyes, heart, lungs, stomach, teeth and tongue, noting any indications of vitamin deficiency.

The socio-economic variables of environment were also noted, including the child's diet, which is often largely responsible for the eventual body makeup. Environmental factors studied were: housing, sanitary conditions (such as running versus well water), income of family, size of household and profession of father. The maternal basis of the child was recorded: where did

the mother deliver—at home, the hospital or other; who was in attendance, did she receive any ante-partum (before birth) care.

During the actual home calls the team provided immediate medical care and help whenever possible. Due to limited resources, the more difficult cases were referred either to King Faisal Specialist Hospital or to the medical outlet of the parents' choice.

General health care was dispensed during the examinations and demonstrations provided when necessary.

When Fougereuse was asked what deficiencies often needed immediate attention, she replied:

"The boiling of water, techniques of mixing certain milk formulas and the encouragement of breast feeding were key areas in which our advice was needed and often requested."

Miss Farida Foula originally from Egypt, was an important member of the team. Of Foula's work Serenius was especially pleased: "She is a fine nurse and being Muslim she understood more about the customs and language than the rest of us. The mothers became very fond of her."

Today, many of the results of the survey are still being compiled. However, there remains the universal need, present in all developing countries, for consistent action to be taken in the area of preventive medicine. The Health Team agreed this was one of the basic, vital needs stemming from their observations in the field.

The need for training of local lay people to administer basic, general medical care was considered a viable project. Serenius explained that a course of six months could equip a villager to handle first-aid care and monitor the health and hygiene standards of the community.

Serenius also pointed out that Arabian mothers could be greatly helped by regular check-ups during pregnancy. A study has been approved by the hospital to identify high-risk factors in pregnancy which might adversely influence the future health of the infant.

## BOOKSHELF

By Edna Greene

DHAHRAN — Over the past decade, much has been written about Saudi Arabia, and some — though not yet enough — is written with the young reader in mind. Of the books that are available, the style varies from straight, factual information to whimsical fantasy. Although it is difficult to keep up to date in such a rapidly changing society, children can get a reasonable picture of the culture and history of Saudi Arabia and the Arab world from several volumes, including: "Sons of the Desert," by Sonia and Tim Gidal, Pantheon Books, New York, 1960.

This book gives a delightful look into the life of a Bedouin child and his family. The story is ageless, for even today in some outlying desert areas, life is carried on much the same as it was when the narrative of "Sons" was written.

The boy in the story is Fayez, who narrates his adventures in the first person. He lives with his tribe in an encampment "four hours camel ride from the town of Beer-sheba."

Fayez and his brother find a lone camel which has been stolen from a visiting tribe, and the ensuing adventure gives the authors an opportunity to talk about the warmth of Bedu hospitality, family relationships, tribal customs and the code of desert life.

Tradition is well expressed: "When the coffee beans are roasted to an even brown, Moussa Harrara pours them into the djouroun, the wooden mortar. The mortar is beautifully carved and decorated with copper nails. Great uncle Salam Ali says that he pounded the coffee in it when he was my age (Fayez explains), and even then he knew that his great-grandfather had used it before him."

There is a glossary of Arabic phrases and words at the end of the book and a detailed map.

"Getting to Know Saudi Arabia," by Ted Phillips, Coward-McCann Inc. New York, 1963.

The "Getting to Know" books are a series which covers not only everyday life, but the history and geography of various areas of the world. This particular volume is the only children's book of its kind in English I have come across that deals specifically with Saudi Arabia. It covers the history of the Kingdom since the time of King Abdul Aziz. A fairly complete explanation of Islam is also included, with a passing reference to the Arab influence in the development of mathematics and science.

The cities of Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam and Al-Khobar are described, and heavy emphasis is placed on the influence of the discovery of oil on the lifestyles and changes occurring in Saudi society. Using examples of the abundant construction and the increase in the availability of education and medical care, the author illustrates the positive aspects of modernization.

Everyday life is seen through the eyes of young Hassan



and his sister Karima. Hassan's cousin Ibrahim, who is a Bedouin, visits him in the city, and his reactions to this different life give the young reader some idea of the contrasts that exist in present-day Saudi Arabia.

With the use of pen and pencil drawings, artist Haris Pote depicts desert surroundings and city life with equal accuracy and sensitivity.

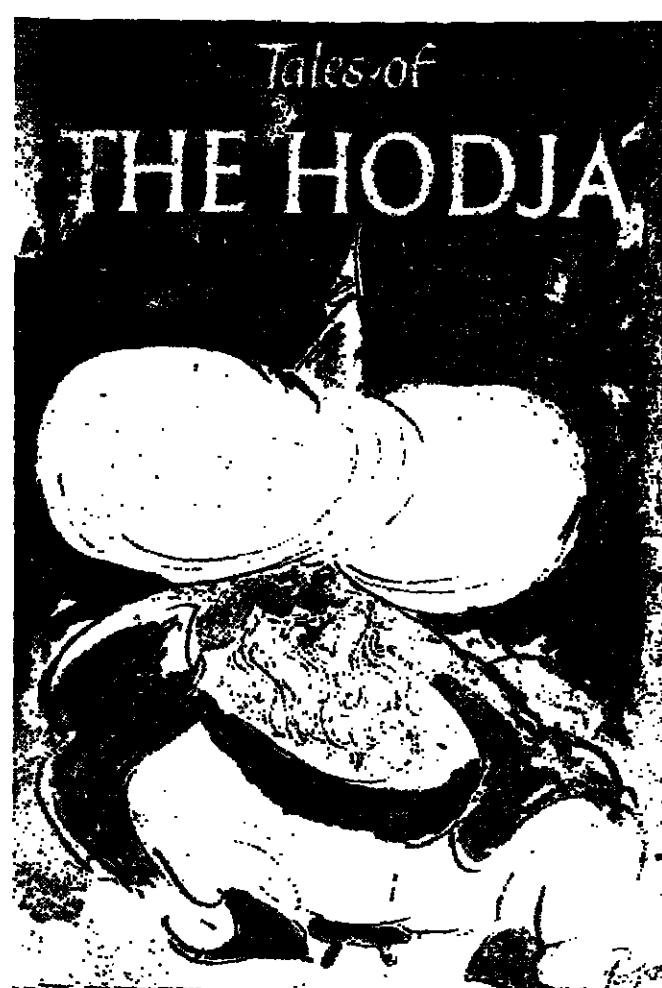
The glossary of this book also features a dictionary of phrases in English and Arabic and a list of important dates in Saudi history.

"Rites to City Sidewalks," by Doreen Ingrams, EMC Corporation, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1974.

As the title suggests, this informative book focuses on the entire Arab world in a state of change.

The first section deals with the Bedouin. Much detail is given about the traditional lifestyle and the roles played by each member of the family, but the author shows that this lifestyle is also quickly disappearing.

...As the Arab World moves into a more modern society,



many of these proud desert wanderers are being absorbed into a different way of life. They are moving into towns or settling on the land. Some day there may be no more nomad caravans crossing the old tribal lands. But we can hope that the Bedouin tradition of endurance, hospitality, and simple honesty will not disappear."

The children read about the variety of village life in the Arab world, and in the section on city dwellers, Ingrams contrasts the new cities which have been developed since the discovery of oil with the ancient cities such as Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus which have histories reaching far back in time. The child learns that in many cases the people populating these cities have moved there from the tribes and villages he has just read about. The author feels that the availability of education, communication and industry is creating new opportunities for city people, although she also points out that the newcomer to the city may find its stepped-up pace bewildering.

Children will enjoy the detailed captions which tell the story of what is being depicted in the excellent colored photographs. The principal photographer, Alistar Duncan, has worked in the Middle East as a writer and photographer and was instrumental in forming the Middle East Archive, an extensive repository of photographs of the Middle East.

"Tales of the Hodja," by Charles Downing, Oxford University Press, London, 1966.

For a refreshing change of pace, this delightful storybook contains the tales of Nasreddin Hodja, one of the most celebrated personalities of the Middle East, the Balkans and Greece. Its hero is sometimes wise, sometimes foolish, but always endearing. Whether or not the Hodja was in fact a real person has never been decided, but the tales attributed to him have been handed down from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

"How can one attain wisdom?" the Hodja was once asked. "Always listen attentively to what those who know tell you," he replied. "And if someone is listening to you, listen carefully to what you are saying."

Such whimsical wisdom is what this book is made of, and it will delight young and old readers alike.

William Pappas has captured the Hodja's colorful personality with brilliant full-color illustrations.

Finally, Collins and World publishers are offering in their fall collection of children's books "Paper Dolls of the Middle East," by Penelope Williams. Williams has written in the past for Arancio World Magazine. The book contains paper dolls with costumes to color and cut out; maps and pictures of various Middle East countries are included.

The books reviewed here are primarily at a reading level for the child ten years of age and older, but younger children will enjoy being read to from them, especially the ageless stories of the Hodja.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

As the first English language newspaper in the Kingdom, "Arab News" has established itself as a complete information service and has earned the confidence of readers and advertisers.

"Arab News" has also sought to present a special economic service by publishing "Saudi Business" weekly which provides information for businessmen and economists inside and outside the Kingdom.

Their sister publication "Asharq Al-Awsat" is the first truly international Arabic daily which, although only a few months old, has achieved wide circulation and is now printed in London and Jeddah and will soon be printed in the Gulf and Frankfurt, West Germany.

The three publications published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Company of Jeddah, have a large circulation and cover a wide geographic area of distribution through which advertisers can achieve brilliant results.

Saudi Research and Marketing Company and Tihama Company for Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Studies, have reached an agreement under which Tihama will have the advertising franchise for the three publications as of April 1, 1979. Tihama will be the sole advertising representative for the three publications inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Clients of the three publications are requested to contact Tihama in Jeddah, its branches in Riyadh, Dammam and Mecca or its representatives in Taif and Medina, for their advertising in these publications as of April 1, 1979.

Advertisers outside the Kingdom are requested to contact Tihama's head office in Jeddah and or its office in London or any advertising agency abroad having representation arrangements with Tihama.

New advertising rates in the three publications will be as effective March 1 1979.

### arab news

Front Page SR. 75/- cm/col.  
 Back Page SR. 55/- cm/col.  
 Inside Page SR. 35/- cm/col.  
 Full Page Inside SR. 14,840/-  
 Half Page Inside SR. 7,420/-  
 Quarter Page Inside SR. 3,710/-  
 Classified Ads. SR. 35/- cm/col

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Back Page SR. 12,950/-  
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 Inside Page SR. 35/- cm/col

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 Back Page SR. 65/- cm/col.  
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 Half Page Inside SR. 8,500/-  
 Quarter Page Inside SR. 4,250/-  
 Classified Ads. SR. 40/- cm/col

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The above vessel  
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Consignees are kindly  
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 please contact:

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### ITALIAN TRADE CENTRE

## ANNOUNCE

A delegation comprising of 28 leading  
 Italian Manufacturers of footwear  
 is visiting the Kingdom from  
 the period 15-20 January 1979.

The members of the delegation will spend  
 3 days in Jeddah and 2 days in Riyadh.  
 It is worth mentioning that samples will be  
 exhibited in the Italian Trade Centre  
 daily from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Saudi businessmen interested to contact  
 Italian businessmen are kindly  
 requested to call on the  
**ITALIAN TRADE CENTRE**  
 Khalid Bin Walid Street - Sharafiah  
 JEDDAH.

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# A proposal for the North-South Dialogue

By Robert E. Muller  
and Everett M. Ehrlich

(Muller, an American University economist and co-author of "Global Reach," is currently completing a book on world economic interdependence. Ehrlich is a Washington energy economist.)

WASHINGTON — A notable aspect of American economic policy in recent years has been its defensive nature. Internationally, instead of addressing remedies the U.S. has preferred quotas, tariffs and other protectionist palliatives. Similarly, President Carter's November emergency measures to protect the shaky dollar were clearly another admission of crisis rather than a solution to one.

Neither those steps nor others that have been taken are expected to solve the complex underlying problems that have given the country persistent "stagflation," or rapid inflation with high unemployment and sagging economic growth. The world is understandably jittery, given the realization, summed up recently by Arthur Burns, that "our economy is no longer working as we once supposed."

The global crisis of confidence, however, has produced an anomaly which contains a significant basis for hope— if only the United States will take at least \$500 billion that they are apprehensive about committing, even though there is a deep need in the United States for new plants and equipment to create jobs and, among Third World countries, a demand for capital goods and technology to help them overcome poverty. There are, for example, an estimated \$25 billion to \$30 billion of food, mining and energy projects in Third World countries for which no financing is currently available.

The irony of massive unused funds existing side by side with massive unmet needs suggests one approach to the world's economic dilemma which, while not promising to "solve" it in its entirety, is likely to make a major difference. An infusion of this idle wealth into developing nations would allow large segments of the Third World to import from the U.S. the capital goods and technology that America produces. This obviously would have a circular effect, stimulating both the American economy and the Third World's and helping poorer nations overcome the mounting short-term debt problem that has curtailed their ability to buy U.S. exports.

What is needed, in short, is a global version of the Marshall plan in which the industrial world creates new markets for its products by financing poorer nations' development needs, just as America ensured demand for American products 30 years ago through the rebuilding of Europe.

Pooling resources from wealthier nations to invest in poorer ones is, of course, already a central purpose of, among others, the World Bank. But for a variety of reasons — ranging from limits on borrowing and lending authority to an inability to resolve disputes that have kept away larger contributions from the oil-rich OPEC countries — existing institutions have failed to attract and make use of that idle \$500 billion-plus.

What is needed now is a new and broader mechanism to add to and reinforce existing arrangements.

Europe, Japan, OPEC and non-OPEC Third World countries have in fact made repeated overtures to the U.S. to consider such a step. But, unfortunately, Americans have remained silent.

It should come as no surprise, then, that America's economic allies are moving toward going it alone; they have been offering the Third World mini-Marshall plans on a regional or economic-bloc basis, negotiating bilateral trade, aid and investment agreements, and arranging such special deals as exchanges of their exports for Mexican oil. Half of Japan's exports and 40 per cent of Europe's, after all, depend on the Third World — and the poorer nations are struggling to find money to pay for these goods.

Third World markets are of no small concern to the United States, either. As Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher remarked in October, "Our exports of manufactured goods to the developing world already exceed our exports of these products to Western Europe, Japan and communist countries combined. The developing countries are our fastest growing markets and critical sources of raw materials."

The separate moves by America's economic partners toward the Third World — combined with what a recent study by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade terms "an increase in protectionist pressures to levels that haven't been seen since the Great Depression" — can only give new urgency to a disturbing question: whether America's post-World War II economic alliance will be undermined by what some have called a series of "trade, aid and investment wars."

Only last month Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, soon to become chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared: "If we are seeing the end of 'The American era,' it is not because we have lost the superpower race with the Soviet Union for strategic superiority, but because we are losing our capacity to compete (economically) with our own allies."

The alternative to trade wars and protectionism among allies is growth, and economic growth will be difficult unless the world's idle funds are channeled into productive purposes. Since existing efforts have fallen far short of achieving this, it is clearly in the U.S.'s own interest, as well as in the interest

of the rest of the world, to give much more serious consideration to a global version of the Marshall plan that might provide a large part of the answer.

Of the \$500 billion-plus that is currently sitting idle in the world, OPEC states hold about \$110 billion, or more than 20 per cent of the total.

OPEC's reluctance to invest in more plant and equipment or other wealth-producing projects has been understandable. The World Bank, while eager to help OPEC recycle more of its funds into developing countries, has yet to raise OPEC's voting power in the bank, which would require a politically difficult and time-consuming change in its constitution. OPEC countries, moreover, are wary of putting up factories or making too many other fixed investments in nations like the United States where, they fear, their assets might be seized if a serious dispute erupted over oil prices and policies.

As a result of these and other factors, less than 40 per cent of OPEC's unspent surplus petrodollars have been sunk into productive assets. Just as with private investors in the West, the lion's share of OPEC's savings remains in such defensive havens as real estate, gold and short-term U.S. Treasury bills.

OPEC, of course, has a large vested interest in seeing healthy industrialized economies and a stable dollar; a robust industrial world means a heavy and reliable demand for its oil, and the oil is sold in dollars. But the fact that the immense pool of OPEC and other savings are now in defensive investments that can be moved virtually overnight is itself a major source of instability in the dollar and of economic uncertainty in general.

Because holders of the rest of the idle \$500 billion cannot make commitments without knowing what OPEC will do, securing OPEC's participation is a critical element of all versions of a global Marshall plan. It is essential to do this, moreover, without significantly disturbing the economic and political relations reflected in existing international economic institutions. Consider, therefore, the following version of such a plan:

A series of OPEC development bonds would be issued in the United States and in foreign capital markets. OPEC itself would buy 25 per cent of the bonds and guarantee them with a Triple-A rating, meaning they would offer the best available combination of interest rates and security. The other 75 per cent would be offered to banks, insurance companies, pension funds and other private investors, particularly in the Eurocurrency market, where much of the world's cash is housed in an unregulated melting pot.

The money raised by selling these bonds would go into a special fund that could be administered by the World Bank and its affiliates, thereby avoiding the immense chore of establishing an entirely new institution. There, the United States and other industrial member nations would provide a second guarantee for the bonds as well as make their own direct contributions to the special fund.

Each member nation would decide whether its contribution would come from an increase in its overall development assistance budget or from its existing aid outlays. Those that might come from existing contributions would represent only a modest fraction of such spending and certainly would not undermine the wide array of existing development programs. In fact, the special fund in many cases could be coordinated with and reinforce the operations of existing development institutions.

In either case, the initial goal would be to raise, from all

sources, up to \$20 billion annually, sustained for at least four years. That would make this money available for long-term loans to finance more port, irrigation, food-storage, mining, hydroelectric and other basic development projects in the Third World.

These and other projects, of course, would require more goods and technology from the United States and other industrial nations: trucks, tractors, fertilizer, drills, heavy and light construction machinery, communications equipment, technical planning and financial services, to name a few.

Importantly, the decisions on how this additional money is lent would be made separately — and under separate procedures — from the main operation of the World Bank.

Specifically, OPEC, the industrialized nations who form the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the less developed countries themselves would all participate in those decisions. This would assure OPEC of the stronger voice it has been seeking in the use of any large sums it contributes — but without disturbing existing voting power in the World Bank itself.

It also would ensure the necessary voice of the poorer nations in helping determine the best use of the money. If one lesson of the original Marshall plan was the need for a sustained, long-term financial commitment to make visions of recovery believable, another was the importance of involving the recipients themselves in planning and carrying out the program.

Similarly, the voice of the United States and the other industrialized nations in the OECD would be used to make sure that the money was chiefly invested, on a sound financial basis, in projects using products OECD countries export. The United States would likely receive a hefty share of this business, as it had been doing for 20 years. Third World purchases here have slowed in recent years, but this is mainly because the financing hasn't been available, not because the demand hasn't been there.

The importance of this export business should not be underestimated. Swedish calculations show that loans made to non-OPEC Third World countries in 1974-77 resulted in \$90 billion of imports from the United States and other OECD nations and saved at least three million jobs in those countries. Similarly, a 1976 report by Arnold Packer and Van Ooms for the Senate budget committee showed that the 1974-75 U.S. recession would have been far worse had it not been for the developing world's ability to maintain and even increase its purchases of American exports.

Today, every \$6 billion increase in Third World purchases of exports from OECD nations expands the industrialized world's gross product by half a percentage point.

More importantly, in the United States the increases in domestic business resulting from development aid have chiefly gone to industries most in need. Of 39 major industry groups receiving such export orders in 1976 from the Third World, 34 were suffering from high unused production capacity.

Legitimate questions can be raised about the ability of a number of Third World countries to absorb large new infusions of development funds, about whether they have the transportation networks, commercial organizations, communications systems, trained personnel, cultural traditions or political stability to make wise and productive use of such money.

But funds are already being channeled to these nations, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Moreover, the absorption problem is already being addressed, at least in part, by new arrangements between Third World governments and multinational corporations, which certainly do have the necessary expertise. Development planners from countries as ideologically diverse as China, South Korea, Algeria, Tanzania and Mexico have learned, sometimes through bitter experience, how to work jointly with the multinationals. This is all the more true when international development institutions like the World Bank act as honest broker between the host countries and the corporations, which would be the case with any projects funded by a global Marshall plan that involved the multinationals.

What must be kept in mind, in addition, is that global Marshall plan loans would be aimed in large part at financing those very foundations of industrialization — ports, communications, food production, mining, energy — that are the prerequisites for future expansion, and that this would be done at the request of the poorer nations; it would not be imposed on them. No doubt considerable care and sensitivity would be needed in choosing the projects to be funded, but that is the case with all development aid.

Although these and other questions would have to be examined in much greater detail before creation of such a special fund, they are no reason for delaying moves in that direction. The United States can no longer delude itself into thinking that protectionism and other defensive national measures taken under crisis conditions constitute an economic policy, or that the U.S. can solve its problems by itself in an increasingly global economy.

Leaders in industrial and developing nations say that Washington's excuse for remaining silent so far on proposals for a global approach to stagflation is fear or rejection by Congress. But numerous congressional hearings, concurrent House and Senate resolutions on global stimulation proposals and a call by Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington state for a Middle East Marshall plan all suggest that the Congress is searching for precisely such initiatives in this area.

A major impetus for the original Marshall plan obviously came from national security worries of the Cold War era. Now Sen. Church is suggesting that America's most critical foreign policy issue of the 1980s will be the troubled economy. As he puts it, "A resurgent domestic economy...is the key to America's overall position of power and influence in the world. But our own economy depends in large measure on the health of other economies."

Like the original Marshall plan, a 1980s version would not preclude the use of more traditional policies. Rather, it would provide one important new approach to the profound problems of our increasingly interdependent world. The costs of moving in this direction seem slight when compared with the likely benefits: stimulating more exports and jobs for both the United States and its allies, making a significant dent in world poverty and in global stagflation, and putting American leadership behind a policy that eases protectionist pressures and helps maintain a more open world economy. — (WP)



SENTIMENTAL FAMILY: They may be captive in a European zoo, but this lion family seems a contented picture of domestic bliss.

## California kelp farm

"By Gordon Grant  
PASADENA, California — The first of 100 giant kelp plants, 60 to 70 feet long, have been towed from their natural shallow-water beds along the California coast and replanted in an experimental ocean farm that could be the forerunner of a huge new source of food and energy.

"If the project is successful, if the small test farm can be followed up with vast kelp plantations many kilometers across in the broad unused spaces of the ocean, then:

"It would give us some breathing space before we have to face the ultimate problem that the earth just isn't big enough to meet man's demands," said California Technical Institute marine biologist Wheeler North.

One of the products of kelp is methane gas, a fuel that can be used in many ways to produce energy, including electricity. The importance of this is indicated by the fact that the kelp farm project is being financed by the U.S. Department of Energy and the Institute of Gas Technology in the amount of \$4 million.

At the test farm, the kelp plants are being attached to a

contraption that looks like a very large umbrella — 30 meters in diameter — turned upside down and anchored in 500 meters of water so that it floats about 15 meters below the surface. The location is about 6 kilometers offshore between Laguna Beach and Newport Beach on the southern California coast.

The steel spokes, or ribs, are connected by a network of nylon ropes and it is to these that the kelp plants are attached.

The handle of the umbrella, a large red-and-white-striped buoy-like object, sticks up out of the water about 5 meters and contains pumps and other machinery. From its bottom, a 60-centimeter diameter pipe dangles down 450 meters.

"In nature, kelp grows near shore in depths of 10 to 15 meters where there are plenty of nutrients, but water that near the surface offshore is poor in nutrients," North said. So the pumps are designed to bring up nutrient-rich water from 450 meters down and disperse it among the plants.

Giant kelp (macrocyrtis pyrifera) is the fastest-growing plant in the world, often adding 60 centimeters a day until, as an adult, it reaches about 60 meters in length. — (LAT)

## Arab News OTC Outlook 79

PUBLICATION DATE: APRIL 30, 1979  
CLOSING DATE: MARCH 10, 1979

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Inside Covers/Color	24.5	9 3/4	37	14 9/16
Centerfold Page/Color	24.5	9 3/4	37	14 9/16
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2/3 Page/B&W	19.5	7 11/16	30	11 13/16
1/2 Page/B&W	24.5	9 3/4	20	7 14/16
1/3 Page/B&W	19.5	7 11/16	15	5 15/16
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## OPEC, other oil states plan talks in March, says U.K. aide

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13 (AP) — Four major oil producing countries not part of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are to meet in March with four members of the organization, Britain's Minister of Energy Dickson Mabon has said.

"It will be an informal meeting," Mabon told a news conference in Mexico City Friday after meeting with Mexican oil officials.

He said Mexico, Norway, Canada and Great Britain will attend the conference, initiated by Venezuela. They will be joined by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria.

There is not likely to be any pressure from the four OPEC states for the four non-members to join the organization, Mabon said, and stressed it would just be an informal meeting for an exchange of views especially in regards to current technology.

His meeting with officials of Mexico's national oil mono-



British Minister of Energy Dickson Mabon

poly, Pemex, resulted in no major developments. Both sides agreed to attend the March meeting and to explore further the possibility of nuclear co-operation, including trading uranium for British Petroleum.

He said no other trade questions had been discussed.

He also declined to say whether talks dealt with Mexico's oil policy vis-a-vis the United States. "What Mexico does with its gas is of interest to us," Mabon said. "But we do not want to get involved in discussions between these two friendly nations. The last thing we want to do is interfere."

Mabon, 53, said he visited Pemex's rapidly expanding oil facilities in the state of Tabasco in Mexico's golden belt oil area.

Discussions included offshore drilling and technologies, Mabon said, adding that the British had new technologies to offer because of their experience in the North Sea.

He said Britain would be self-sufficient in oil by 1980, producing and using two million barrels a day.

The exchange of nuclear technology was also on the agenda in the meetings, Mabon said.

Britain would be willing to provide enriched uranium to Mexico, he said, because there are no problems with international safeguards regarding the special uranium derivative when dealing with the country.

But he added Britain was very interested in obtaining Mexican uranium and was willing to consider any request to help the nation develop its uranium reserves.

He said negotiations were still under way with OPEC to set a firm date, but the meeting was expected to take place in London.

He said pricing of oil was not expected to be discussed.



JET ENGINE: An advanced technology jet engine for McDonnell Douglas new DC-9 Super 80 transport aircraft is seen being tested at Quantico, Ariz. USA. A senior flight engineer wears a headset to communicate with his control center while he watches the engine during a test run.

## Modern steel plant a top Chinese goal

PEKING, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Capital Steel Works here is what an American expert calls "a very gung-ho operation, a classical example of the Chinese maximizing from what they had: which wasn't very much."

A 60-year-old complex belching fire and smoke near Peking's western hills, it is a witness to the drawbacks and difficulties, the promise and performance of Chinese technology as it struggles to modernize itself by the start of the 21st century.

America's Bethlehem Steel Corp. is giving it a helping hand. Thanks to innovation, hard work and team spirit, its ancient mines, blast furnaces, converters and rolling mills turned out 11 million tons of iron ore, 2.3 million tons of pig iron and 1.3 million tons of steel last year. This was well above the annual quota.

In comparison to American or West European mills, the Capital is almost a museum piece. "A 1955-58 technology in terms of equipment and people getting results not necessarily at the highest efficiency," says the American, who prefers not to be identified.

He added, "You have to put things in their proper time frame. It is easy to be critical

of what they have. But you must remember that they started with Russian lease-lend. At inflated prices. They gave them 1955 technology at 1963 prices, and the Chinese have had to learn from trial and error."

In the steel industry, he added, China's greatest assets are a high quality of engineers, dedication and determination. All they lack is know-how.

Bethlehem's contribution, a multi-million dollar project, will be to help modernize the open-cut iron mines at Chian An, in Hopei province, 250 kilometers from Peking.

Under a first phase agreement concluded last November, it will supply 154-ton trucks to replace the 27-ton trucks now in operation, electric shovels of 20-cubic meters capacity compared to the 4.5-cubic meter ones now in use and generally help expand the facilities. It has two men now on the scene and will have more once they reach further agreement next month. The U.S. Atlas Chalmers people also are about to sign a contract to quality test the iron ore.

The Davits Company of Britain is involved in modernizing the Capital plant here. Japan, West Germany, France and the United States also are taking part in unspecified ways.

## Poland raises gasoline prices

WARSAW, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Poland hiked prices of gasoline and lubricants by 7.6 per cent due to the higher cost of oil imports from Arab countries, the Polish news agency PAP has said. The new prices will come into effect Jan. 13, the agency said Friday. Taxi fares were increased by 9 per cent.

## Swiss watches thinner than ever

GENEVA, Jan. 13 (AP) — Switzerland's watchmaking industry, struggling to maintain its position on international markets, Friday claimed two firsts—the thinnest mechanical and thinnest electronic watches in the world.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Saturday	SAMA rate	Cash	Immediate
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.35	3.35
Found Sterling	6.61	6.73	6.71
Deutsche Mark	1.79 (100)	180.75	180.50
Swiss F	1.97 (100)	202.00	199.50
French F	0.78 (100)	79.25	79.00
Italian Lira (1000)	—	4.10	4.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	110.50	110.50
Syrian Lira (100)	—	81.00	86.15
Egyptian Pound	—	4.55	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.24	12.22
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.40
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	86.25	86.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	86.25	86.25
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.62	8.62
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.50	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.00	73.90
South Yemeni Dinar	—	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	78.75	88.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	36.50	41.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.00
Gold kg	—	23,500	—
10 Tola bar	—	2,760	—
Silver kg bar	—	—	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.68	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.79	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.13	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.65	—	—
Italian Lira (100)	0.39	—	—

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency exchange and Commerce, Jeddah.

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London Money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

## Swedish company said to get Turkey's nuclear plant order

ANKARA, Jan. 13 (R) — A Swedish firm is to get the contract to build Turkey's first nuclear power plant, a Turkish newspaper claimed Saturday.

However, there was no official announcement on which the three foreign firms bidding would be awarded the contract.

Turkish independent newspaper "Oguller" wrote Saturday that the Swedish firm of "Asea-Atom" had been selected at the end of a first elimination process by Turkish electricity department.

The representatives of Asea-Atom would be invited to Ankara shortly for preliminary

negotiations, the paper said.

The other oil firms contending for the contract of Turkey's first nuclear power

plant to be built in Akkuyu near the southern port of Mersin, are Italy's "Ansaldo" and "Westinghouse" and the United States.

## Heath, Perez view oil, 'North-South Dialogue'

CARACAS, Jan. 13 (R) — Former British Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath has discussed oil with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

Venezuela, a member of the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), is the world's fifth-biggest exporter.

Heath and Perez Friday discussed the "North-South Dialogue" between rich and poor nations.

## Alaska oil reportedly to meet Israeli needs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The United States will consider selling Israel oil from Alaska if the Jewish state asks for help in meeting its energy needs, "The Washington Post" said Saturday.

The new government in Iran, which used to supply Israel with 80,000 barrels of oil a day, has said it will stop supplies to Israel and South Africa.

The United States promised, as part of the 1975 Sinai agreement, to supply Israel with oil if its other sources were withdrawn.

The "Post" said a senior planning group of U.S. government agencies was considering how to meet any Israeli request for help.

## Decree next month

## Portugal to invite foreign banks

LISBON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Finance Minister Jacinto Nunes will approve a decree law authorizing the operation of private investment companies in Portugal next month, a ministry spokeswoman said Saturday.

The spokeswoman, Otacilia Alves Martins, said Nunes, number two man in the independent government of Carlos Mota Pinto which took office

in December, would issue the decree as part of a drive to attract foreign investments to boost the country's ailing economy.

She also confirmed reports that the ministry was negotiating with a group of unspecified foreign banks to raise a 100-million loan for the country's main credit institution to finance projects in industries

and agriculture.

The draft of a decree to create private investment companies was presented by the Bank of Portugal last May.

Economists say the measure could anticipate a partial return to private banking, following the nationalization of the banks in March, 1975, several months after the fall of the rightist dictatorship.



## PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

### SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 48 HRS.

DATE: 15.2.1399/13.1.1979

TIME: 0700 HRS.

1. Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	ASIA SAMHO	GULF	STEEL GENERAL	9/1/1979
2	VANDYCK	GOSABI	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
3	MARO	ORRI	GENERAL/STEEL	9/1/1979
10	SITHONIA	SOEASIA	TIMBER GENERAL	9/1/1979
11	JERRY EVERETT	ORRI	BANANAS	12/1/1979
12	N.J. PATERAS	KANOO	RICE/HEAVY LIFT	12/1/1979
14	FOSS HAYRE	I.A.C.C.	RO RO	12/1/1979
17	MEGALOHARLI	ALSAADA	STEEL GEN	7/1/1979
20	PACIFIC PRIDE	GOSABI	C. CEMENT	12/1/1979
21	WORLD CREST	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	5/1/1979
26	KAYO GROSSUS	UEP	SUGAR IN BAGS	7/1/1979

### Vessels Working at Anchorage

PRIMAVERA	S.M.C.	BULK CEMENT	8/1/1979
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### 2. Recent Arrivals

STRATHFIFE	KANOO	TO LOAD E CONT.	11/1/1979
AUTO GULF	KANOO	CARS AND DUMPERS	12/1/1979
FOSS HAYRE	I.A.C.C.	RO-RO	12/1/1979
PACIFIC PRIDE	GOSABI	C. CEMENT	12/1/1979
N.J. PATERAS	KANOO	RICE/HEAVY LIFT	12/1/1979
AEGIS LOGIC	ALSAADA	GENERAL	12/1/1979
VAN DYCK	GOSABI	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
JERRY EVERETT	ORRI	BANANAS	12/1/1979

### 3. Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

ROCKHAMPTON	BARBER		
STAR			
FAIR LOAD	A.E.T.		
STRATH CARRIL	KANOO		
LUCILLE	GULF		
MARIA ZAKELINT	GOSABI		
HOEGH ELAN	KANOO		
MERZARIO ARABIA	A.E.T.		

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 54,109

5-Waiting Time: NIL

Note: Importers Having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Temporary asphaltting of some rural roads under Al-Kharj municipality	90-98/99	1000	Feb. 19
" " " "	Temporary asphaltting of some roads under Sulayil municipality	72-97/98	1500	Feb. 20
" " " "	Temporary asphaltting of some rural roads in Ohod Al-Masara (in Al-Tawal village)	91-98/99	500	Feb. 24
" " " "	Fencing of graveyard in Al-Tawal village	26-96/97	200	Feb. 26
* Directorate General of Investigations	Repairs to its building in Jeddah, Kilo 3	xx	150	Jan. 21
* Municipality of Jeddah	Illumination of some localities with suspension lamps	3	100	Feb. 12
* Ministry of Health	X-ray films and allied articles for 79/80	489	100	Jan. 31
" " " "	Dental equipment for 79/80	490	150	Feb. 3
" " " "	Medical requirements for 79/80	491	200	Feb. 4



## PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

### SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 13TH JANUARY 1979

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
3	BENDEARG (BARBERS) EX	ALATAS KANOO	GEN. TIMBER CONTRS. RICE/FLOUR/GENERAL 12/1/1979
4	ATLANTIC FOREST	A.E.T.	GEN. PAPER/OIL APPLES 9/1/1979
5	BLUE OCEAN	BAABOUD	DURRA/VEHICLES 11/1/1979
6	TUCURINCA	M.E.S.A.	BANANAS 12/1/1979
7	HELLENIC HERO	ALPHA	GEN. TIMBER 12/1/1979
8	SINCERE TRADER	ALWANI	GEN. TIMBER/CEMENT 12/1/1979
9	ZINNIA	ALSAADA	BAGGED CEMENT 30/12/1978
10	—	KANOO	CONTR. GEN. STEEL 11/1/1979
11	IBN HAYYAN	—	—
12	—	—	—
13	EAGLE GLORY	ALSAADA	BAGGED RICE 8/1/1979
14	MARE TRANQUILLO	BAROON	BAGGED CEMENT 5/1/1979
15	CASILDA DEL MAR	H.S.C.	CONTAINERS 12/1/1979
16	—	—	—
17	IONIAN CARRIER	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT 5/1/1979
18	—	—	—
19	ROBERT I.D.	AL SARAH	BULK CEMENT 8/1/1979
20	OCEAN FREEZER	O.C.E.	CHICKEN/VEGETABLES 5/1/1979
21	BLI II	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT 12/1/1979
22	TOKYO REEFER	STAR NAV.	BANANAS 5/1/1979
23	FILIPINAS SAUDI I	S.A.M.A.	ACCOMMODATION SHIP 5/1/1979
24	—	—	—
25	SAN PEDRO	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS 12/1/1979
26	FORT NELSON	REZAYAT	HOUSING UNITS/ASBESTOS 12/1/1979
27	—	—	—
28	GEORGE	GULF	GEN. TIMBER 9/1/1979
29	BARGES EX OAK	KANOO	GEN. STEEL GENERAL 9/1/1979
30	STERNENFELS	ALIREZA	CONT. PLYWOOD/GEN. 12/1/1979
31	ARISTON	OCEAN TRD.	CONT. PLYWOOD/GEN. 12/1/1979
32	—	—	—
33	DRAKESTAIN	STAR NAV.	FRUIT/CHICKENS/MEAT 11/1/1979
34	FU CHIAO	O.C.E.	FRUITS 11/1/1979

### RO RO

CHARLES SCHLAFFINO	SINDI SHIPPING CO.	RO RO	11/1/1979
BURADAH	RED SEA	RO RO	12/1/1979

### 2-Recent Arrivals

PUMA	STAR NAV	BANANAS	12/1/1979
CHESHIRE	KANDARA	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
ENDEAVOUR	—	—	—
SINCERE TRADER	ALWANI	GENERAL	12/1/1979
FORT NELSON	REZAYAT	GENERAL	12/1/1979
BENDEARG	ALATAS	GENERAL	12/1/1979
BURADAH	RED SEA	RO RO	12/1/1979
CASILDA DEL MAR	H.S.C.	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
HELLENIC HERO	ALPHA	GEN. TIMBER	12/1/1979
SAN PEDRO	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	12/1/1979
CAR BREEZE	KANDARA	TIMBER	13/1/1979
LAGOS	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	13/1/1979
STRATEKIRN	KANOO	CONTAINERS	13/1/1979
SEASPEED ASIA	FAYEZ	RO-RO/CONTS	13/1/1979

### 3-Vessels Expected With in 24 Hours

NISSOS SAMOS	O.C.E.	FROZ CHICKEN	13/1/1979
MALDIVE EXPRESS	OCEAN TRD.	TEA/GENERAL	13/1/1979
GRIGO ROUSSA	ALPHA	GEN/CONTS	13/1/1979
FLAVIA	ALATAS	GEN/OIL/CONTAINERS	13/1/1979
NEDLOYD STEENBERG	—	CONTAINERS	—
TELAMON	KANOO	LOADING MTY CONTRS.	13/1/1979
PALFA	H.S.C.	TRAILERS/CONTS/RE LIFTS	13/1/1979
SKULTOR	A.E.T.	RO RO	13/1/1979
KONENKOV	—	—	—
BOEHR TARGET	A.E.T.	VEHICLES	13/1/1979
BANS KRIEGER	ALIREZA	GEN/TIMBER/CEMENT	13/1/1979

4-Tonnages Discharged (Freight Tons): 62180

5-WAITING TIME: NIL

Importers having goods on the abovementioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

مكتبة





**TOYO TIRES**  
**RADIAL**



**Sole agent**  
**SAID M. EL AMOUDI**  
**JEDDAH OFFICE: Tele: 23801**

# arab news

**International Finance**  
**International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates**

**INDUSTRIAL  
GASES PRODUCTION  
CAN MAKING  
SHIPBUILDING  
HONDA PRODUCTS  
YANMAR PRODUCTS**

**ABDULLAH HASHIM ESTS.**

<b>JEDDAH</b>	<b>MECCA</b>	<b>RIYADH</b>	<b>DAMMMAM</b>
<b>32065-32411</b>	<b>25603</b>	<b>28032-23592</b>	<b>24720-24730</b>

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS بورصات العالم

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**EXCHANGE RATES  
AND LONDON GOLD** اسعار العملات والذهب

LONDON		NEW YORK	
January 12	Rate	January 12	Opening Prices
USA	1.9065-1.9015	DTG	1.9035-1.9060
Belgium	2.8565-2.8565	BR & CON	79.37-79.37
France	8.875-8.875	C&N	84.38-84.32
Netherlands	50.30-50.30	DFL	42.780-42.7810
Italy	163.75-163.75	PER	161.50-161.50
Spain	3.9920-4.0020	PEL	2.0120-2.0140
Switzerland	3.5480-3.5700	SFN	1.6970-1.6910
W. Germany	3.7980-3.7980	YEN	8.8000-8.8030
Sweden	8.8000-8.8000	YEN	147.88-148.00
Norway	10.1520-10.1150	AUN. SCH	Unavailable
Denmark	16.570-16.5680	US\$	50.80-50.80
Austria	27.00-27.10	DM	5.0000-5.0020
Portugal	9.0000-9.01	PORT	Unavailable
Greece	1.20-1.18-2.00	SCR	8.800-8.870
Japan	31.52-31.61	BR P&N	29.80-29.85

<b>N.Y. DOLLAR CROSS RATES</b>	
<b>January 11</b>	
Goldster	1.9800
Belgian Franc	29.1900
Deutschmark	1.6532
Hong Kong Dollar	4.1500
French Franc	4.3282
Italian Lira	836.160
Japanese Yen	177.160
Swiss Franc	1.6633

<b>LONDON GOLD</b>	
<b>January 12</b>	
3.00 pm. fix	\$217.66
Previous fix	\$216.64

**DOW JONES  
STOCK AVERAGES**

**DOW JONES  
CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES**

January 11			
30 Industrials .....	128.25	UP 3.12	or 8.30%
50 Industrials .....	215.00	UP 3.00	or 1.40%
15 Industrials .....	92.15	UP 0.83	or 0.93%
65 Stocks .....	281.11	UP 5.94	or 2.14%

**New York** — (AP)—A late January lunge pushed the stock market higher Thursday, thanks to a recovery in the oil market and a reversal of last week's equity decline, analysts said. It was not clear whether the recovery in oil was ending well following its strong rise earlier this week.

The dollar firmed sharply following news that the Federal Reserve would raise the discount rate to 6 1/2 percent.

Commerzbank, Deutsche Bank and other German banks had their investment levels in U.S. equities and the pace of borrowing start to decline as expected in 1974.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, down 24 1/2 points in four points earlier in the session, finished at 281.11, up 5.94 points from 275.17, on a trading volume of 246,300 shares, against 255,100, the previous day.

Financial Preferred B stock was heavily traded, mostly on a single bid by a syndicate of investors, and closed at 6 1/2.

Palmco paid \$200 to close at 50 1/2. The Charter Corp. paid \$100 to close at 20 1/2.

Reubin H. Land sold 200 shares of its Palcoair stock for \$100.

McGraw-Hill, which rose 3 1/2 Wednesday, closed at 100 1/2.

The New York Stock Exchange's Research Service and the Wall Street Journal reported that the Dow Jones Industrial Average would close at 281.11.

The Treasury today said it was forecasting a fiscal deficit starting January 17. The Treasury also said it was observing a rise in demand for U.S. dollars. An earlier issue there was heavily oversubscribed.

This morning, the Labor Department reported that production in the United States rose at a seasonally adjusted 0.8% in December or 9.6% on an annual basis. The figure was in line with Wall Street expectations.

The Commerce Department said business plans a 3% increase in capital outlays this year after a 1% decline last year.

American Express is favored by Wall Street analysts to raise its dividend to \$1.25 per share. American Express paid \$1.14 up to now.

Americans Expatriated at 31%, up 1%.

**DOW JONES**  
**11.30 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES**

January 12		
30 Industrials ..	- 877.46	Up 9.61 or 1.10%
20 Transports ..	- 237.66	Up 1.89 or 1.19%
10 Chemicals ..	- 103.03	Up 0.68 or 0.66%
10 Utilities ..	- 103.03	Up 0.68 or 0.66%

post the advance of 11.2%. However, Secretary of  
65 Stocks..... 284.13 UP 3.02 or 1.07%

**FINANCIAL TIMES** مؤلفه الماليشيل تايمز

	Jan. 12	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Jan. 09	Jan. 08	A year ago
Government Secs.	68.69	68.08	68.17	68.39	68.52	68.23
Fixed Interest	70.33	70.31	70.42	70.40	70.35	70.29
Industrial/Utility	67.57	67.55	67.86	68.22	68.41	67.95
Gold Mining	136.17	136.17	136.2	136.2	136.1	136.1
Gold Mines (Ex-\$pm)	92.1	92.5	96.0	98.1	98.7	97.5
Oil, Gas, & Yield	6.96	6.96	6.84	6.80	5.96	6.02
Emerging V. Safe	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.16	15.16	15.15
P/E Ratio (Inv.)	8.14	8.17	8.11	8.25	8.30	8.25
Debtless	64.13	64.10	63.90	63.76	63.94	64.14
Equity Issues	-	137.29	61.27	139.81	53.76	62.76
Equity buybacks total	-	12.831	11.32	13.343	10.891	10.592

10 a.m. -474.2 11 a.m. -474.4 Noon -475.1 1 p.m. -476.3 2 p.m. -476.1 3 p.m. -475.0  
 Latex Index 01-236 88026.  
 \* Based on 52 per cent corporation tax.      © NII = 7.93.  
 Basis 100 Govt. Secs. 15/10/36. Fixed Int. 1928. Ind. Ord. 1/7/35.  
 Gold Mfg. Co. 23/9/37.      24/9/37.      25/9/37.      26/9/37.      27/9/37.      28/9/37.      29/9/37.      30/9/37.      1/10/37.      2/10/37.      3/10/37.      4/10/37.      5/10/37.      6/10/37.      7/10/37.      8/10/37.      9/10/37.      10/10/37.      11/10/37.      12/10/37.      13/10/37.      14/10/37.      15/10/37.      16/10/37.      17/10/37.      18/10/37.      19/10/37.      20/10/37.      21/10/37.      22/10/37.      23/10/37.      24/10/37.      25/10/37.      26/10/37.      27/10/37.      28/10/37.      29/10/37.      30/10/37.      31/10/37.      1/11/37.      2/11/37.      3/11/37.      4/11/37.      5/11/37.      6/11/37.      7/11/37.      8/11/37.      9/11/37.      10/11/37.      11/11/37.      12/11/37.      13/11/37.      14/11/37.      15/11/37.      16/11/37.      17/11/37.      18/11/37.      19/11/37.      20/11/37.      21/11/37.      22/11/37.      23/11/37.      24/11/37.      25/11/37.      26/11/37.      27/11/37.      28/11/37.      29/11/37.      30/11/37.      1/12/37.      2/12/37.      3/12/37.      4/12/37.      5/12/37.      6/12/37.      7/12/37.      8/12/37.      9/12/37.      10/12/37.      11/12/37.      12/12/37.      13/12/37.      14/12/37.      15/12/37.      16/12/37.      17/12/37.      18/12/37.      19/12/37.      20/12/37.      21/12/37.      22/12/37.      23/12/37.      24/12/37.      25/12/37.      26/12/37.      27/12/37.      28/12/37.      29/12/37.      30/12/37.      31/12/37.      1/1/38.      2/1/38.      3/1/38.      4/1/38.      5/1/38.      6/1/38.      7/1/38.      8/1/38.      9/1/38.      10/1/38.      11/1/38.      12/1/38.      13/1/38.      14/1/38.      15/1/38.      16/1/38.      17/1/38.      18/1/38.      19/1/38.      20/1/38.      21/1/38.      22/1/38.      23/1/38.      24/1/38.      25/1/38.      26/1/38.      27/1/38.      28/1/38.      29/1/38.      30/1/38.      31/1/38.      1/2/38.      2/2/38.      3/2/38.      4/2/38.      5/2/38.      6/2/38.      7/2/38.      8/2/38.      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10/9/38.      11/9

**LONDON COMMODITY** اسعار السلع والمعادن الرئيسية

PRICES	GRAINS	Wheat Yesterday's	Barley Yesterday's
البن			
القمح			
الشعير			
الذرة			
الفاصوليا			
البازيلاء			
العدس			
الحمص			
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العدس			
الحمص			
اللوبيا			

BASIC MATERIALS		Closing per ton	Closing per ton
January .....	91.15	\$4.30	
March .....	93.10	86.00	
May .....	95.80	88.55	
September .....	90.20	\$4.30	

January 12 Lunchtime Prices

			November .....	93.65	\$7.26
<b>COCOA</b>	Today's Closing	Previous Closing			
	£ per tonne				
March .....	1911	1910.5			
May .....	1949	1948.5	<b>WHITE SUGAR</b>		

Year	1969	1966		£ per haq ton
September	1989	1988	February	93.25
December	2008	2005	April	95.75
March	2015	2005	July	105.50
May	2020	2007	September	111.50
			November	110.50

ROBUSTA COFFEE		February	March
£ per tonne		118.50	118.00
January	1591	124.50	123.00
March	1336	130.00	127.50
May	1234		

July .....	1189	1188
September .....	1150	1147
November .....	1123	1122
January .....	1096	1095

**ARABICA COFFEE**

**المعادن**

**BASIC MINERALS**

		\$ per 50 Kilos		(Official Close)	
				Today's	Previous
				Closing	Closing
				\$ per tonne	
August .....	UNQ	UNQ			
October .....	UNQ	UNQ			
December .....	UNQ	UNQ			
February .....	UNQ	UNQ			
	UNQ	UNQ			

**COPPER**

Wirebars

April .....	UNQ	UNQ	Cash .....	824.50	825.00
June .....	UNQ	UNQ	Three months .....	838.00	838.50
August .....	UNQ	UNQ	Settlement .....	825.00	—
<b>RUBBER</b>					
			Carbides .....		
			Cash .....	807.50	807.50
			Three months .....	826.00	826.50

February.....	57.50	57.48	Settlement.....	825.50	March.....
March.....	58.50	57.75			—
April-June.....	59.75	59.70			
July-September.....	61.95	61.85			
Oct.-December.....	64.18	64.00			
January-March.....	66.35	66.20			
			TEN		
			Standard		
					£ per tonne

April-June .....	68.68	68.50	Cash .....	6765	6775
July-September .....	70.85	70.80	Three months .....	6785	6715
Oct.-December .....	73.10	73.00	Settlement .....	6775	—
<b>SOYABEAN</b>	Today's	Today's	High Grade		
<b>MEAL</b>	Closing	Closing	Cash .....	6790	6800

	£ per tonne		£ per tonne		
February .....	127.36	127.60	Settlement .....	6750	6750
April .....	124.90	124.70		6800	6800
June .....	122.80	122.60			
August .....	123.50	122.50			
October .....	124.00	122.00			

December .....	126.00	120.00	Cash .....	505.00	587.00
February .....	126.50	132.00	Three months .....	456.00	457.80
			Settlement .....	507.00	-

**RAW SUGAR**

Sugar Pref.		ZINC
-------------	--	------

Column. Conts.	£ per mag. tin	2017/18	£ per bottle
March .....	103.65	103.00	
May .....	105.28	105.15	Cash .....
August .....	109.65	108.95	359.50
October .....	112.20	112.10	Three months .....
December .....	114.50	114.25	371.00
			Settlement .....
			360.00
			—

March .....	119.50	119.00	<b>SILVER</b>	Per tray ounce	
May .....	121.50	121.50			
<b>WOOL</b>	Australian Greasy Wool		Cash .....	297.90	298.10
	Pence per Kiln		Three months ....	305.88	305.90
More .....					

July .....	—	—	Settlement .....	246.10	—
October .....	—	—			
December .....	—	—			
March .....	—	—			
May .....	—	—			

**ALUMINIUM**

				£ per tonne	
			Cash	670.00	670.00

July .....	-	-	Cost .....	629.50	629.50
October .....	-	-	Three months .....	629.50	629.50
			Settlement .....	630.50	-

<b>INTEREST RATES</b>							
<b>أسعار فوائد العملات الأوروبية</b>							
	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	W. German Mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Asian Dollars	Japanese Yen
Three months	7.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Six months	7.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Nine months	7.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
One year	7.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

GRADE	FRANK	HAAS	FRANK	HAAS	FRANK	HAAS
8-8½	par-½	2 15/16-3 1/16	6¾-6¾	6-9	—	—3½-6½
8-8½	par-½	2 15/16-3 1/16	7-7½	8-10	10 3/16-10 5/16	—4-1½
8½-9	par-½	3 1/16-3 3/16	8-8½	10-11	10¾-10¾	1½-1½
8½-8½	par-½	3¾-3¾	8½-8½	12-13	11¾-11¾	9/16-1 15/16

1/16	3/8-3/4	1/2-3/4	3 11/16-3 13/16	9-9 1/2	13-14	12 1/16-12 3/16	2 11/16-3 1/16
1/8	3/4-3/8	3/4-1	3 15/16-4 1/16	9 1/2-10	13 1/2-14 1/2	11 15/16-12 1/16	2 11/16-3 1/16

Dollar certificates of deposit: One month 10.55-10.65 per cent; three months 11.15-11.25 per cent; six months 11.45-11.55 per cent; nine months 11.65-11.75 per cent; one year 11.85-11.95 per cent; two years 12.05-12.15 per cent; three years 12.25-12.35 per cent; four years 12.45-12.55 per cent; five years 12.65-12.75 per cent nominal annual rate. Dollar-denominated deposits: One month 10.55-10.65 per cent; three months 11.15-11.25 per cent; six months 11.45-11.55 per cent; nine months 11.65-11.75 per cent; one year 11.85-11.95 per cent; two years 12.05-12.15 per cent; three years 12.25-12.35 per cent; four years 12.45-12.55 per cent; five years 12.65-12.75 per cent nominal annual rate. Canadian dollar-denominated deposits: One month 10.55-10.65 per cent; three months 11.15-11.25 per cent; six months 11.45-11.55 per cent; nine months 11.65-11.75 per cent; one year 11.85-11.95 per cent; two years 12.05-12.15 per cent; three years 12.25-12.35 per cent; four years 12.45-12.55 per cent; five years 12.65-12.75 per cent nominal annual rate. Swiss franc-denominated deposits: One month 10.55-10.65 per cent; three months 11.15-11.25 per cent; six months 11.45-11.55 per cent; nine months 11.65-11.75 per cent; one year 11.85-11.95 per cent; two years 12.05-12.15 per cent; three years 12.25-12.35 per cent; four years 12.45-12.55 per cent; five years 12.65-12.75 per cent nominal annual rate. Asian rates are closing rates.



B.C.

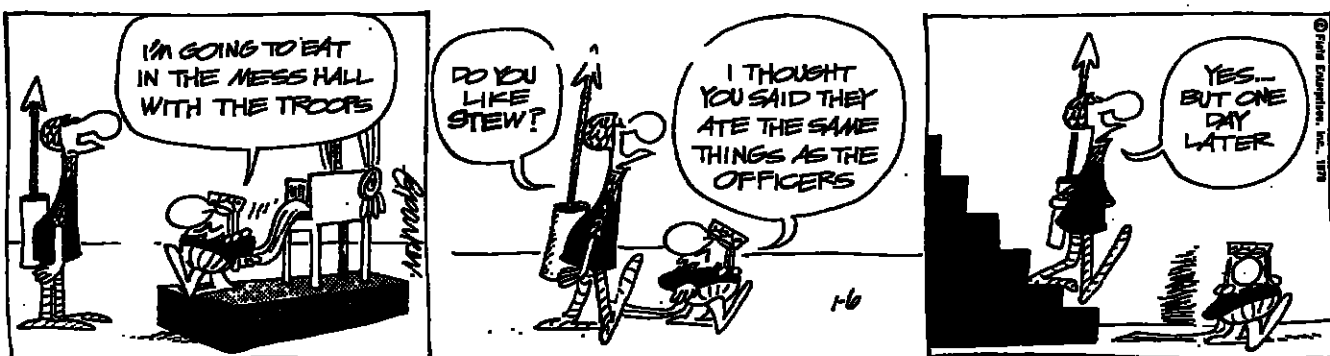
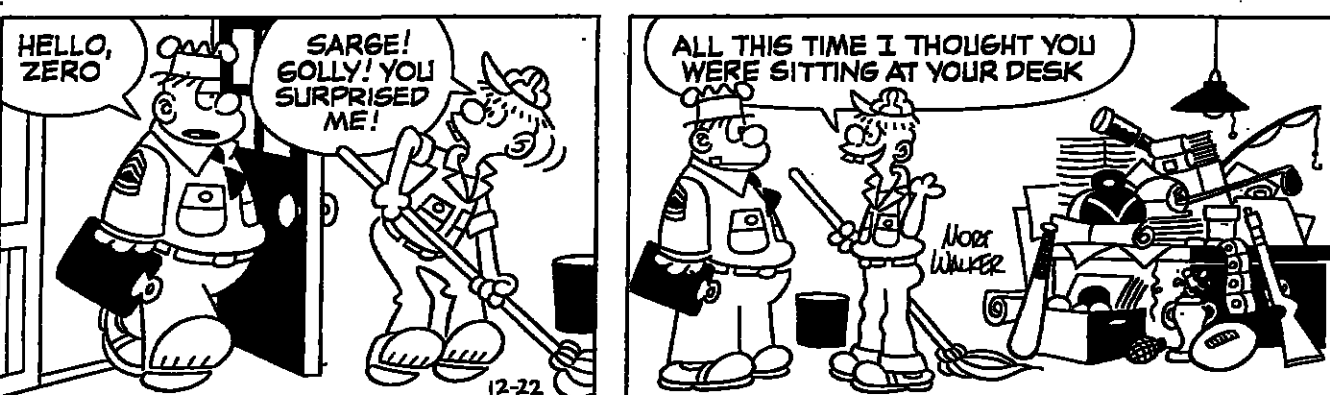
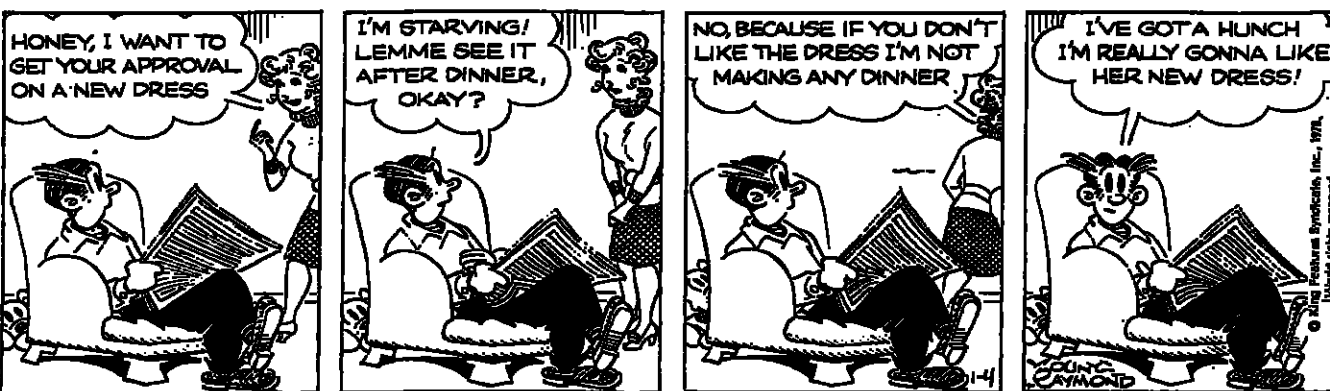
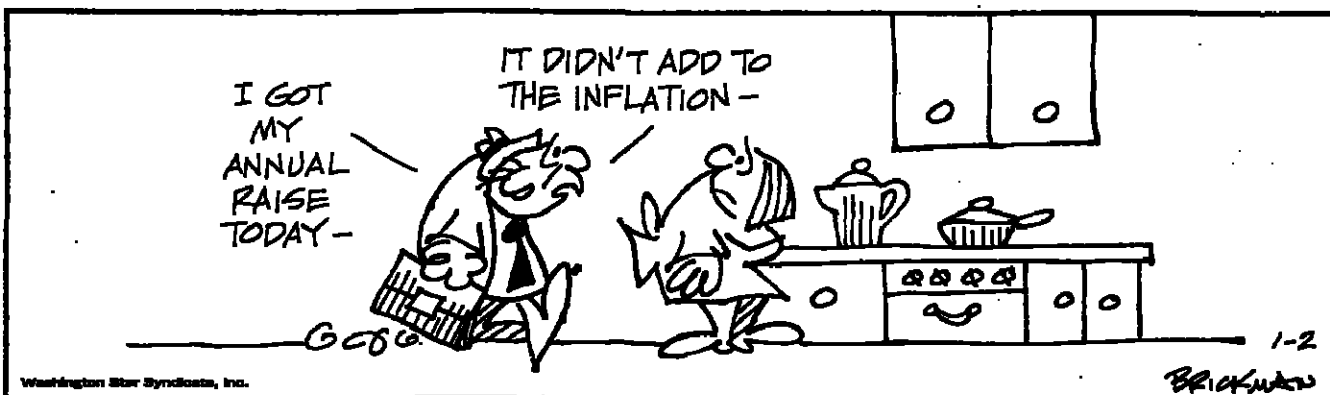
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BLONDIE

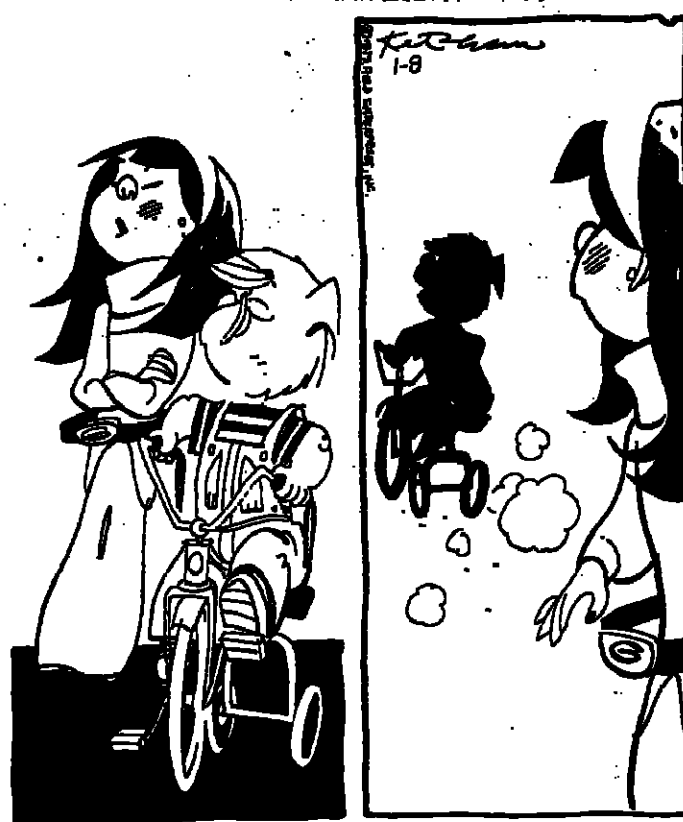
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WIZARD



## Dennis the Menace



"IT'S THE ONLY WAY I CAN SHUT HER UP!"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Porter's

5 Partner of

10 Famous

11 Fastened

12 Toss

13 Bow

14 Exempted

15 Insect

16 Composer

17 Greek

18 Island

19 Appointment

20 More

21 Never

22 Ger.

23 Hardly

24 Go wrong

25 Lively night

26 Club: st.

27 Attacked

28 Jot

29 Franchise

30 Shield

31 Sub sentinel

## Down

41 "New Yorker"

42 Editor

43 "Of Fools"

44 Capone

45 Feature

46 Semite: prefix

47 Eye part

48 Reverbate

49 Males symbol

50 Packed

51 Hungarian

52 Composer

53 He's

54 Jumbo jet, e.g.

55 Miss

56 Douglas

57 vis-a-vis

58 Lincoln

59 - trice

60 (Instantly)

61 Sky: Chinese

62 Depression

63 Greek island

64 Plains

65 Mr. Hyde to

66 Dr. Jekyll

67 Miss

68 Grouches'

69 verbant

70 wood

71 "SI Bon"

72 East Indian

73 cedar

74 Jump the

75 Yesterday's Answer

76 Yesterday's Answer

77 Yesterday's Answer

78 Yesterday's Answer

79 Yesterday's Answer

80 Yesterday's Answer

81 Yesterday's Answer

82 Yesterday's Answer

83 Yesterday's Answer

84 Yesterday's Answer

85 Yesterday's Answer

86 Yesterday's Answer

87 Yesterday's Answer

88 Yesterday's Answer

89 Yesterday's Answer

90 Yesterday's Answer

91 Yesterday's Answer

92 Yesterday's Answer

93 Yesterday's Answer

94 Yesterday's Answer

95 Yesterday's Answer

96 Yesterday's Answer

97 Yesterday's Answer

98 Yesterday's Answer

99 Yesterday's Answer

100 Yesterday's Answer

## Believe It or Not!



THE PORCUPINE CANNOT SHOOT ITS QUILLS. IT DIVES ITS QUILLS INTO A TAIL WITH ITS TAIL.

## Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

## East's Spade Bid Tells the Tale

East dealer. East-West vulnerable.

NORTH

K 5

A J 6 3 2

Q J 9 4 3

WEST

J 10 8

5 4

10 7 5

9 8 5 4 2

EAST

A Q 9 7 3

8

K Q 6

J 10 7 3

SOUTH

6 4 2

K Q 10 8 7

A 8 2

A Q

The bidding:

East 1♣ South 2♥ West 3♠ North 4♥

Opening lead - jack of spades.

The bidding sometimes

guides declarer to the best

method of play. In this deal,

for example, South has a far

better chance to make the

contract once East opens the

bidding than if East-West had

remained silent throughout

the auction. East's spade bid

draws an accurate blueprint

that declarer can easily follow

to reach his goal.

West led the jack of spades

and East cashed two spade

tricks before shifting to a club.

South's problem now was to

avoid two diamond losers. He

could not expect to do this

against most possible

divisions of the East-West

cards, but South solved his

problem by relying heavily on

the vital clues furnished by

East's spade bid.

Declarer deduced that East

virtually had to have the K-Q

of diamonds for his opening

bid. South could see 12 points

in dummy and 15 in his own

hand - leaving only 13 points

for East's opening bid. Even

that number had been reduced

to twelve by West's jack of

spades lead, and the K-Q of

diamonds were consequently

sure to be part of East's

values.

South's best chance, by far,

was to attempt an endplay

against East. Accordingly, he

won the club return with the

queen, ruffed a spade in

dummy, cashed the A-K of

trumps and ace of clubs and

led a low diamond towards

dummy.

When West played low,

South played dummy's nine,

which lost to the king. East

was now in bad shape,

whether he returned a spade,

a diamond or a club. Any one

of these plays was bound to

hand declarer the rest of the

tricks.

It is true that if East had

held the K-Q-10 of diamonds

the projected endplay would

not have succeeded, but in

that case every other con-

ceivable method of play would

also have failed.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A X Y D B A A X X

is LONG FELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is

used for the three I's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters,

apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all

hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

Q Y X Q B R H V : . . I C R W H R H A J E G A Y

L J U R H W D T Q R O R J U R H , W D T

B A X H , C J F R E R Q O V J H B G J O R

S C R H E R T . - R Q W B B X H G J E W D

Yesterday's Cryptquote: PROMISES THAT YOU MAKE TO

YOURSELF ARE OFTEN LIKE THE JAPANESE PLUM

TREE - THEY BEAR NO FRUIT. - FRANCES MARION

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## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

SUNDAY

	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:42	7:06	12:36	3:43	6:01	7:31
Medina	5:51	7:12	12:38	3:41	5:58	7:28
Nejd	5:15	6:41	12:04	3:07	5:24	6:54

## DHAHRAN TV

5:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street No. 1064
6:20 Encyclopedia Britannica	Robin Red Breast
6:30 Soccer Training	Starting a Team
7:10 Smoking Spot	The Party
7:11 Safety Film	The Man in Control
7:24 Heartline to Health	Smokes gets in your Eyes No. 4
7:46 Rhoda	Pajama Party
8:11 Soccer	Notts vs. Coventry
9:04 Famous Film	Million Dollar Rip-Off

## WEATHER

Cloud will cover the Northern Province and parts of the Western Province bringing rain and thunderstorms. Westerly winds are expected in the Northern Province causing sandstorms. In the Central and Southern provinces, active southerly winds will raise sand and reduce visibility. Sea conditions in territorial waters will be choppy on the western coast and moderate on the eastern.

Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	29	20	Taif	23	09
Jeddah	31	19	Tabuk	21	06
Riyadh	20	04	Turaif	15	04
Dhahran	21	07	Bisha	22	05
Medina	23	09	Yanbu	20	14
Hail	21	01	Abha	19	08

## SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission

1:00 Opening	10:00 Opening
1:01 The Holy Quran	10:01 The Holy Quran
1:04 Gems of Guidance	10:05 Message to the Faithful
1:05 A Daily Chronicle	10:10 Light Music

Off the Record

Your Choice

On Islam

Islam the Divine Truth

Music

NEWS

Press Review

3:15 Music

3:20 My Music

3:50 Close Down

Evening Transmission

10:00 Opening	10:01 The Holy Quran
10:05 Message to the Faithful	10:10 Light Music

10:15 NEWS

10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle

10:30 Music Worldwide

11:00 Champions of Solidarity

11:10 Press Review

11:15 The Sixties

12:00 The World of Utair

12:05 Islamic Contributions

12:15 The Songwriters

12:45 A. Rendezvous with Dreams

12:59 Close Down

## VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup

Reports: Actualities

Opinion: Analysis

9:30 Dateline

News Summary

9:00 Special English

News: Features, The

Making of a Nation

News Summary

9:30 Music USA

(Standard)

10:00 News Roundup

Reports: Actualities

Opinion: Analysis

News Summary

8:30 VOA Magazine

America: Science;

Culture; Letter.

11:00 Special English

News

11:30 Music USA

(Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News... newsmakers'

voices... correspondence

reports... background

features... media com-

ments... news analysis.

## BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News

8:09 Twenty-Four Hours

News Summary

8:30 Sarah Ward

8:45 World Today

9:00 Newsweek

9:30 Opera Star

10:00 World News

10:09 Twenty-Four Hours

News Summary

10



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 Athens  
 Att. Mr. Mohammed Sinoussy.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT**

Our employee Mr. Mohammad Ghulam Ali holder of Pakistani Passport No. AF-682788 is leaving Kingdom very soon. If any claim against him; then please contact AL-NOFOUTH EST. Phone: 50291 - Jeddah within a week from this publication.

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- 1 with dining hall.
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Location:

Al-Humra - Infront of Japan Embassy.

For further information please contact:

Head Office: Abou Firasse Hamadani Street, P.O. Box 5371 - Jeddah - Tel: 52902.

**PASSPORT LOST**

Somali Passport No. 58573/3 issued at Mogadishu on 31.8.76 with Iqama to Mr. Ali Hassan Yusuf has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Somali Embassy - Jeddah.

Iqama Book No. 771 dtd: 5.2.1397 H and renewed up to 6.7.1401H belonging to Mr. Mohammad Aslam, S/o. Mohammad Siddiq, (Pakistani National) has been lost. Finder please contact Mr. Khan Phone: 26329 - Jeddah.

**PASSPORT LOST**

Kenyan Passport No. 033714 issued at Nairobi on 14.7.1975 to Mr. Yusuf Elmi Libah has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Kenya Embassy - Jeddah.

Pakistani Passport No. AE-920154 issued at Lahore in 1976 to Mr. Mohammad Afzal Khan has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistani Embassy - Jeddah.

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PAGE 14

Late News

١٦ صفر ١٤١٩ هـ

Food short in shops; industry crippled

## British truck strike lays off 500,000

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — The cabinet's Emergency Committee Saturday reviewed contingency plans as a pay strike by 100,000 truck drivers crippled British industry.

Some 500,000 workers were estimated to have been laid off as a result of the road haulage men's intensive picketing of ports and storage depots to stop raw materials and goods reaching factories.

The one bright development that Home secretary Merlyn Rees could report to the prime minister at Saturday's meeting of key ministers was the two-to-one vote by fuel tanker drivers in Northern Ireland to call off their strike and return to work on Monday.

This stoppage had led to the British government imposing a

state of emergency in the province and dispatching extra troops to maintain essential services. The tanker men decided to follow their colleagues on the mainland and accept a pay offer giving them a 78 sterling (\$156) basic weekly wage.

But in England, Wales and Scotland the industrial picture looked bleak as more and more firms announced production cuts and plant closures. They included Dunlop, which shut its four tyre factories, and British Leyland, which has started laying off workers at some of its 60 car plants.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey has forecast two million workers could be made idle by the end of next week unless the dispute is settled. It is over the truck drivers claim for 65 sterling (\$130) for a 35-hour week, representing a big increase in current basic rates of between 48 sterling (\$96) and 53 sterling (\$106) for a 40-hour week.

It is the picketing of secondary targets that has caused extensive disruption to industry and led some shops to order rationing on customers on foods such as sugar and frozen vegetables because of panic buying by shoppers.

Sir John Methven, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry complained bitterly Friday that the picketing of firms not directly involved in the dispute had "put a stranglehold on the country."

The government has established regional emergency committees in the main cities to maintain essential supplies by consulting with local branches of the giant Transport and General Workers Union which has made the truck drivers strike official.

The committee, staffed by civil servants, are giving priority to easing the food situation — including animal feeds for farms — and to ensure hospitals, schools and old people's homes received necessary fuel and equipment.

Adding to the general gloom is a threatened rail strike next Tuesday and Thursday by locomotive drivers in pursuit of a 10 per cent — seven sterling (\$14) a week — productivity bonus, and a strike by water authority men in north west England has meant a million households in the area are without water this weekend.



EMPTY: Weekend shoppers in a south London supermarket face a bare meat counter as the truck drivers' strike cuts off food supplies. The Cabinet Crisis Committee met Saturday to discuss the deteriorating situation. (UPI photo)

## Namibia ceasefire predicted

JOHANNESBURG, (UPI) — Martti Ahtisaari, United Nations' special representative to Namibia, Saturday there would be a fire in hostilities between African forces and brian guerrillas in the months.

Speaking on his arrival in London en route to Namibia, Ahtisaari said he had made practical arrangements for implementing an internationally recognized independence agreement for Namibia.

This included the restoration of the territory's political parties in the run-up to be given an equal chance to take part in free elections.

In November last year, the white-dominated Democratic Turnhalle Party won power in the Constituent Assembly. The returns that 82 per cent of the had backed the DTA.

But the U.N. and the major Western powers the internal elections as illegals and said they only recognize U.N.-supervised elections scheduled to be held before Sept. 30.

Ahtisaari held talks with Foreign Secretary Brandt, Fourie at Jan. International Airport, immediately after his arrival. He said before his planned New York on Jan. 14, would meet Foreign Minister Roelof Botha in Cape Town.

## Egypt, Sudan aides vow mutual defense

KHARTOUM, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said Saturday Cairo will defend Sudan "immediately, strongly and decisively" against the "maneuvers of foreign intervention."

Khalil was speaking at the inaugural session of a policy-coordination conference grouping 30 Egyptian and Sudanese cabinet ministers.

The two countries signed in 1974 a "political and economic integration program," which they followed two years afterwards by a joint defense pact, with the aim of paving the way to an eventual political union.

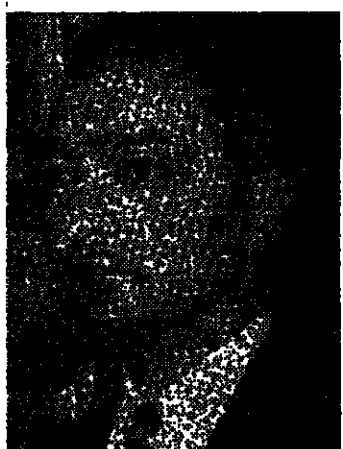
Khalil said integration should serve to "protect our nation against the maneuvers of foreign intervention at the entrance of the Red Sea and around Egypt and Sudan. Any aggression on either country is an aggression on both which should be confronted immediately, strongly and decisively," he said.

Although Khalil did not specify the nature of the "maneuvers of foreign intervention," he obviously referred to the escalating communist influence in Ethiopia, South Yemen and Libya.

Egyptian officials often speak of a grand Soviet design to encircle both Egypt and Sudan, which they vowed to resist. The current developments in Iran have added to their worry.

But Khalil said, "We are confident that integration between our two peoples, which have massive natural and human resources, will turn Egypt and Sudan into an economic and political power that might be reckoned with a thousand times."

Sudanese Vice President Rashid Al-Tajer, also addressing the inaugural session, said the current situation in Africa and the Arab world is "highly complicated."



Mustafa Khalil



President Numeiri

## Israelis recapture 2 of 8 convicts

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Police and border guards recaptured two of the eight convicts who practically walked out of Israel's best guarded, maximum security jail in Ramle Monday.

A police spokesman said the two brothers were spotted inside a taxi which stopped at a roadblock before crossing into

the occupied West Bank of Jordan. The taxi was headed for the town of Kalkilya.

Five of the six convicts who are still at large were serving life terms for murder. They include a "hit man" for the French underworld.

Police posted an unprecedented \$5,250 reward for each of the convicts — \$42,008 for the

whole group.

A police investigation showed the eight convicts had inside help in staging their jailbreak. They hid in a corner of the jail's mess hall, crawled through a service window into the kitchen, sawed down the bars on a window and went onto a first story roof.

## Medical supplies airlifted to Huey Fong

HONG KONG, Jan. 13 (AP) — In an effort to prevent an outbreak of disease, the Hong Kong government Saturday delivered two large cartons of medical supplies to the Huey Fong, stranded off Hong Kong with some 3,000 Vietnamese refugees aboard.

The 2,290-ton freighter has been refused entry since arriving here 21 days ago because its next official port of call after picking up the refugees was the Taiwanese port of Kaohsiung and not the colony.

The government also disclosed that a Hong Kong Port doctor called Captain Shu Wen-shin on the medical "hot line" to emphasize that he should "ensure that his passengers exercised personal, environmental and food hygiene by washing their hands before eating and using disinfectant which has been supplied by the government."

The captain apparently said there was no one on board the Huey Fong requiring "urgent medical attention at the moment."

The "hot line" was specially arranged to assist Shu in meeting his responsibilities for the health and hygiene of those aboard the Huey Fong, the government said.

The medical supplies included antibiotics, cough mixture, medicine for diarrhoea, vitamin tablets and other common drugs.

It was the fifth consignment of medical supplies provided the Huey Fong since the vessel arrived here Dec. 23, the government said.

But in a radio-telephone interview, a refugee representative said most of the Vietnamese were suffering from seasickness.

"The ship is rolling and pitching terribly in the rough

sea and most of us are suffering greatly," Lau Kowk Tung said.

"It is very cold on the ship and the people are very depressed," he said.

To prevent disease



ENGLAND: Pham Minn Tri, identified by his number 332, is one of the 346 Vietnamese refugees who have settled in Britain. Off Hong Kong Saturday, his fellow-countrymen aboard the Huey Fong were airlifted medical supplies to prevent the outbreak of disease.

## Americans settle in for bitter cold snap

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — Blizzard conditions paralyzed traffic in Texas and Kansas early Saturday and at least two deaths were blamed on a storm-related power outage in Portland, Oregon, that affected more than 12,000 persons and caused many families to resort to open-flame heat.

Authorities said a Portland couple burned to death and their child was hospitalized in critical condition when a mattress ignited, apparently when sparks flew from a burning fireplace nearby.

A fast-moving storm in the Texas Panhandle reduced visibility to zero, making highway travel impossible in many areas. Winds of up to 50 mph were reported in Dumas and drafts of up to 2 feet were reported in Dalhart.

The National Weather Service said cold temperatures combined with high winds to

approximate 40 below zero weather, and warned motorists not to leave vehicles.

In Kansas, a blizzard the Colorado Rockies up to 69 inches of new snow and high winds that even four-wheel-drive

A new winter storm reported developing Midwest Saturday with warnings posted in parts of southern Illinois, northern Missouri, and all but the eastern portion of Arkansas.

Freezing rain early Saturday reached from Delaware much of Virginia, central Tennessee, and southwestern Missouri, and southern Kansas. Rain over the central and Gulf Coast states and then half of the Coast, with thunderstorms over Florida.

From page one

Shah

ed by Tuesday, after which the Shah will go abroad on his leave of absence, court sources said.

Ardesheir Zahedi, a close confidant of the Shah, was reported to have left Tehran Saturday to return to Washington where he is Iran's ambassador to the United States. There was speculation that Zahedi would be making security arrangements for the Shah to sit out the crisis and undergo medical treatment in the United States.

In Paris, a Khomeini aide said a "revolutionary council already had begun its work to prepare for a provisional government, which would:

—Create a constitutional assembly, chosen by the people, to approve the new cons-

titutional laws of the Islamic republic.

—Prepare for free elections.

—Transfer power to the newly elected assembly.

Khomeini renewed his call for his supporters to continue their strikes and demonstrations against the Bakhtiari government.

"It is possible that the Shah, who will be forced to leave, will commit an even greater crime — that is, a military coup," the aide quoted Khomeini.

"That is his last weapon. But the courageous people of Iran know that the army, apart from some bloodthirsty men who hold important posts... will not permit themselves to be a part of such a crime which

contradicts their religion and their nationality."

A similar message was read to the throngs at Tehran University rally.

But a spokesman for National Front leader Karim Sanjabi, who heads the country's political opposition, said he knew nothing about the formation of a revolutionary council. Sanjabi would be expected to be a prominent member.

Beirut

tion with Assad, Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Halabi and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, also attended.

The sources said Hoss and Assad reviewed all aspects of the current situation and the Lebanese state's plan to deal with it.

Commando

In the past, Israel has reacted to Palestinian raids with massive retaliation. In March, 1978 the Israeli army reacted to the bloodiest ever Palestinian strike into the Jewish state by invading southern Lebanon.

Palestinian commandos have been on alert in southern Lebanon for several days and there were fears in Beirut that the DFLP operation—dedicated to the late Algerian President Houari Boumedienne—would elicit harsh reprisals. United Nations officials in southern Lebanon have already reported a recent Israeli military build-up in the area.

Cambodian

try's foreign policy seeks above all to promote cooperation with all nations.

Despite reports of Vietnamese units closing in to wipe out troops left near the Thai border, Associated Press newsmen who Saturday traveled along wide areas of the 800-kilometer frontier heard only scattered sounds of gunfire.

Meanwhile more than 600 Chinese diplomats and advisers who fled Cambodia overland earlier this week Saturday boarded the 10,000-ton Chinese ship Ming Hua and were expected to sail home soon.

Later, in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, Vietnam and the new Cambodian regime announced Saturday their two leaders would meet "soon" in Phnom Penh to negotiate a friendship treaty.

Imperial Japanese abandon formal dress

## Old duck hunt: it ain't what it used to be

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP) — Only two cabinet ministers took part Saturday in the annual duck-netting party, a 90-year-old tradition that takes place at an imperial game preserve outside Tokyo.

The Imperial Household Agency sent invitations to Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and 20 other cabinet ministers. All but two declined.

A separate party is scheduled later for the diplomatic corps.

Seven years ago no one would have turned down an invitation to the imperial duck-netting party, but since 1972, conservationists, environmentalists, bird lovers and others have campaigned against the hunt, in which ducks were lured into a narrow creek enclosure, bagged with long-handled scoop-nets and served as a barbecue.

Quacks

Trained decoy ducks still lure the quacking, migratory fowl into the creek, but not as delicacies for gourmets.

"Everyone has a wrong impression about the Imperial duck hunt," said Senichiro

Uemura, director general of the Environmental Agency. "The wild ducks are set free after tiny identification markings are affixed to their legs."

Uemura and Michio Watanabe, agriculture, forestry and

fisheries minister, were the only cabinet officials to join a handful of participants Saturday.

News

In snowy weather at Shinha-

ma Imperial Duck Preserve,

the hunters bagged 12 ducks.

Watanabe set a record netting 14 ducks in the 1950s while Uemura, the first environmental official to take in the event, bagged two.

The royal duck hunt has been held every year in summer and winter since two imperial preserves of Tokyo.

Formal

Until seven years ago dignitaries dressed in formal attire went after the ducks.

Although invitations to the emperor's name, royal attendants, a member royal family used to his proxy. Now the Household Agency official is as host.

At parties in the 1950s as many as 4,000 ducks were netted at the same time while the rest were tually packaged as pressed duck.

Saturday, the few who netted in the modified netting ate barbecued ducks and kept warm in cups of a Japanese drink.

He returned to his hairdressing shop, wired a metal chair and twice tried to electrocute himself, but each time he threw the switch a fuse blew. Then he broke a mirror and cut his wrists, but the cuts were

ineffective. He tried to hang himself from a stair rail, but the knot let him down.

In a final bid Moss piled up furniture and cushions and set them on fire hoping the smoke would suffocate him. But the fire got too hot and he climbed out of a window and went to the Samaritans, a non-profit organization dedicated to helping people with problems.

The Samaritans called his mother, who telephoned the police.

Moss pleaded guilty to a charge of arson, was put on probation for three years and ordered to undergo treatment at a psychiatric hospital.

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